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BRANCH OF THE

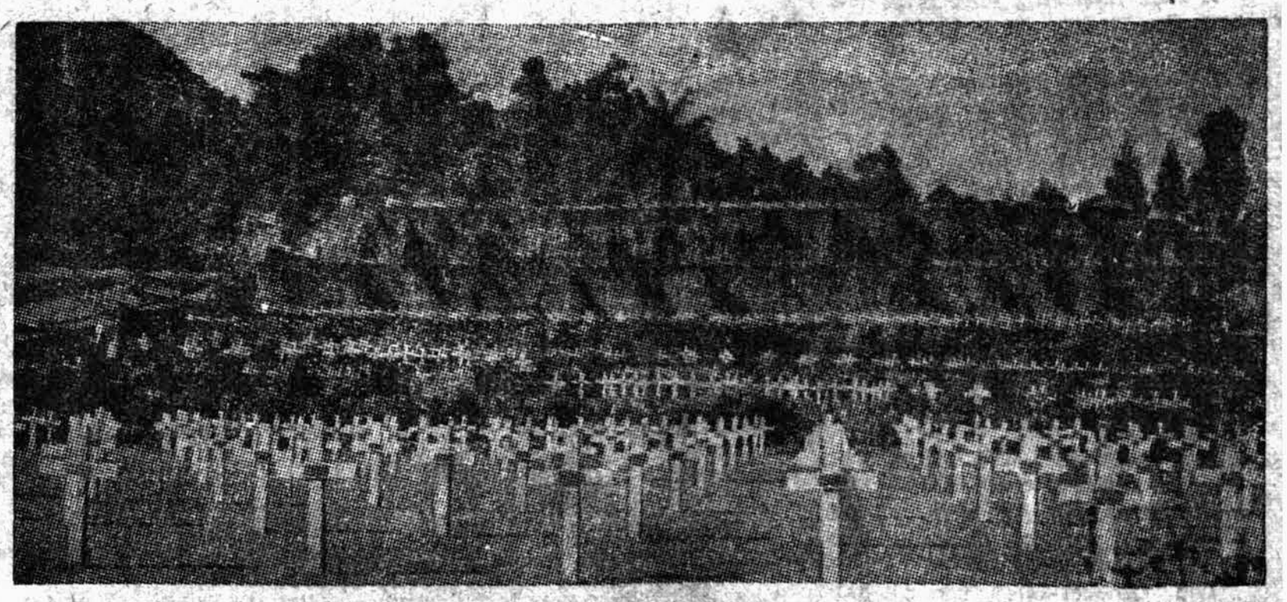
SPOTLIGHT ON NAGALAND

A Naga maid—unmarried Naga girls, shave their heads

A group of Nagas in their gorgeous ceremonial costume at Mao.

The heart of Kohima Town where the Dimapur-Imphal Road skirts the low Kukipiquet Hill. The Bazar Road (in the direction of B.O.C. sign) leading to Kohima Village takes off from here.

Two prominent Naga leaders, Mr. Visar (right), former President of Naga National Council, and Mr. Nizol, President of the Southern Angami Sub-Tribal Council.



The military cemetery on Kukipiquet Hill in the centre of Kohima. Here lie many Britons, who fell fighting the Japanese in the Naga Hills district in World War II.
—Photos by Ranjit Roy.

Nagaland has come into the limelight as frontier No. 1 of free India. Despite the cry of Independent Nagaland by leaders like Phizo the Government of India is spending huge sums for improving the communications and tribal welfare. The above pictures show the lay of the land and its picturesque people. —See Page 5.

Story Of Girl Bull-Fighter

SEE PAGE 3

"One hand will hold all the change, Mrs. Roberts!"
The Christian Science Monitor

'Everest' Shape Hits New High In Hat Fashion

BY NORA W. MARTIN

PARIS.

WITH Paris milliner Achille's latest hat creation there's no excuse for a girl to lost, even on the darkest winter night in the bleakest catacombs.

Achille has designed a saucy little red velvet chapeau which has a flash-light built into the right side brim trimming. Simply push a little button on the hat and you can flash signals on the street, in a restaurant or wink across a drawing room. It also comes in heady to find a key-hole or read a theatre programme.

For other new creations Achille uses unusual materials provided by Mother Nature. One conversation-piece is made of yellow natural sponge. It is a bulky little hat trimmed with corals. The only trouble with this feather-light hat is that it definitely is catastrophic in the rain.

More water-proof may be a head-cover made of real lichen (a special type of lacy seaweed). To make it even more realistic Achille has trimmed it with water-drops, imitated in glass and sewn to the end of seaweed branches.

Tree-bark is another of Achille's novelty materials. He has shaped brown-black tree-bark into a large mushroom hat while a small, head-hugging shape is made of light birch-tree-bark.

Face-Flattering

Other less realistic models are shaped like dutch bonnets, scoop-hats, pouchy caps and melons complete with the sections.

A face-flattering idea is to use very fine veiling in a double layer to cover pretty features.

For Fall and Winter three-dimensional women will wear 3-D hats.

Paris millioner Svend launches "hat-in-relief" to go with the 1954 3-D silhouette. Four styles in relief are outstanding in his collection.

The "Everest shape" for daytime is a deeply fitting and youthful cloche hat which comes in tweed, hairy felts and even in beige lizzard leather for sophisticates.

The "Chetrita" for afternoon-wear is a pill-box, tricorne and fez, all-in-one. It also shows depth and volume as well as delicate workmanship.

The "Rocket-line" for all-day wear is shown in head-hugging bonets shaped like grandfather's night-cap. They are in a 3-D streamline with a happily twisted peak at the back. The most striking model is made of supple black kid-leather. It covers the ears and has a provokingly twisted back-point.

Curls And Wisps

The fourth shape is "Curl-hats" imitating in style the molding of real hair with curls, wisps, pleats and arabesueqs. Curls and wisps, of course, have relief' too. There are jewel colored caps continuing over the forehead with six 3-D curls. Other chapeaux have relief wisps to cover the right ear, or they come with waves set in velvet and ending at the back in a duck-tail.

"Fine Champagne" (brandy) is Svend's favourite colour and veils studded with pearls or sequins his alluring trimmings.

The most extraordinary Svend creation is a black velvet beret, a part of which covers the right eye with a half-mask edged in rhinestones. It is just right for a half-fancy-mask-ball.—INS.

WEEK-END FUN

Prison Visitor: "My friend, have you any religious convictions?"

Prisoner: "Well, I reckon that's the right word. I was sent here for robbing a church."

*

"What's Pam playing at? Last month she was engaged to Peter and now everybody says she's going to marry Reggie. Ringing the changes, I suppose?"

"No—just changing the rings!"

*

Asked the teacher: "Now, if I were to lay five eggs here and two eggs there, how many would I have?"

"You couldn't do it, teacher" replied Jimmy.

*

A woman got on a bus and took the only empty seat, next to a harmless-looking reveller. Soon she opened a map of New Zealand and began to study it.

The reveller gazed at the map for a while and finally addressed the woman: "Sure you're on the right bus?"

*

The door-to-door salesman stared doubtfully at the formidable-looking animal lying on the step.

"What breed is your dog?" he asked the little old lady.

"I don't quite know," she said. "My brother sent it to me from Africa."

"Well," said the salesman, hesitatingly, "it's the queerest dog I've ever seen."

The old lady nodded in agreement and said: "You should have seen it before I cut its mane off".

*

The applicant for a position in the Government service stood before the Board of Examiners. As a final question one of the examiners asked, "What makes you think you are a suitable candidate for a post in the Diplomatic Corps?"

"Because, although I've been married five years, my wife still thinks I visit a sick friend every Saturday night."

He got the post.

Bride-to-be: "We'll have a white wedding, won't we, Sandy?"

Sandy: "Yes, if it snows."

*

"What happened to the young man who used to take you out?"

"He took me in."

*

"So she is easily amused?"

"Rather! All you have to do to entertain her is to sit down and listen."

*

"What kind of weather did you have on your holiday?"

"Well, I almost got engaged to the caretaker of the local museum"!

*

A visitor calling on a young married couple marvelled at the speed with which their five children were bathed and put to bed.

"How do you do it so quickly?" he asked.

"Oh, it's not too bad," replied the wife. "I wash and Bill wipes."

*

"My wife says that if I die she will remain a widow."

"Evidently thinks there's not another man like you."

"No, she's afraid there might be."

*

Relatives

A woman visiting the Holy Land went to a tourist office for information on roads. Told that it was now possible to go by car from Dan to Beersheba, she confessed, "Do you know, I never knew that Dan and Beersheba were places. I always thought they were husband and wife, like Sodom and Gomorrah."

*

Bewildered, the guest was staring at the young son of the house, who was driving nails into the dining-room table.

Turning to his host, he said, "It's none of my business, but don't you find it expensive letting him play like that?"

The host smiled proudly. "Not at all," he said. "I get the nails wholesale."

"In the summer my little boy helps me make ice cream on Sundays. I don't know what to do with him in the winter," writes a worried father.

Why not send him to Sunday school?

*

An employer was pointing out to his secretary several errors she had made during the day, when she interrupted with: "Mr. Smith, it's two minutes after five, you're annoying me in my own time."

*

"Almost any husband can keep a wife guessing," states a writer. In most cases, though, she usually guesses right.

*

Double Charge

An indignant man was shown into the solicitor's office. "Look here," he shouted, "you've charged me for two consultations on the fifth of last month and I was here only once."

"The fifth of last month," said the solicitor, smoothly. "That was a Friday, and if I remember correctly it was a very wet day, wasn't it?"

"Yes, it was," answered the client, shortly.

"Well, after you left you came back to ask if you had left your umbrella here."

*

"There's only salmon mayonnaise left, sir."

"Well, bring me some, please—and ask the orchestra to play 'The Roast Beef of Old England.'"

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

KASHMIR'S Sadar-e-Riyasat's prompt action averted a national disaster—Press report.

—And an international filibuster too!

*

Dr. Rhee declared on the fifth anniversary of the Korean Republic, his "intention to march North, at the earliest possible time."

—He has not yet learnt the lesson of the fate of those who cried hoarse over "Drang nach osten" and of Hitler's hordes. East or North Nemesis overtakes the greedy.

*

Village of Sinha (near Daltonganj) has been handed over to the Bhoodan movement.—Press report.

—What next? Will it be the handing over of a whole family (henpecked husband, wife, children & all)? Then Acharya Vinoba Bhave, blessing the weddings in the family, will wish "Ashta putra bhave"?

*

Legs can do more for your health and appearance than you like to admit—Health notes by G. Hauser.

—Correct. In the case of the light-fingered fraternity legs do much more for their wealth and disappearance than one admits.

*

Dale Carnegie, the celebrated author of 'How to win friends and influence people' is now touring India & Burma. He has not lost temper during the last 55 years.—Press report.

He might rather lose his wealth than temper. Let Nehruji learn a lesson, if not emulate him. Let him not lose temper even for 55 days—even in his fight for peace. Om, shanti!

*

Mrs. Carnegie is busy writing a book 'How to help your husband'—Ibid.

—Lord bless her! Let it be published soonest possible. For, as good neighbour I want to present a copy each to my nagging quarrelling neighbours.

*

Mr. Carnegie admits he does not know where Burma is.—Ibid.

—Let him now know where pagodas rise and personages with the prefix U thrive, there Burma lies.

*

Turkish women flyers are trying very hard to catch up with men.—Press report.

Alas! A lack-a-day! There's no hope now for mere Turkish males, in competition with Eves, either on land or air, in Turkey.

*

'Q' fever incidence spotted in India—Press headline.

—The Q habit imported from the West is a blessing in India. It is not a fever but a remedy for ridding usurpers and intruders.

*

India has not produced original philosophers—says Prof. A. R. Wadia.

—Fiddlesticks! Which country has taught the world the philosophy of satyagraha, non-violence, bhoo-dan, koop-dan,—latest gramdan — and heaven knows what next?

*

The sea is full of fearsome things—Press headline.

—Let them lie, full five million fathoms deep. We have already been horrified at seeing monstrosities on land. We don't know if any monster of the deep carried A, H, or Z bomb.

*

Talk less and do more—M. B. Chief Minister's advice at Indore.

—Many Ministers of all States of India repeat this slogan parrot-like. If they only practised what they preached, the condition of the country in the six years of 'independence' would have been quite different!

*

Dry laws that were to be enforced on August 10, 1953, in Persia, have been put off for another year—Balmy news in papers for Iran's boozers!

—Omar Khayyam who had turned in his grave on hearing of the threatened advent of dry laws will now turn back, (to his original posture) and heave a sigh of relief—at least for a year! For this relief——

*

Ex-King Faroukh is to join a Pittsburgh paper, textile and plastic firm, and he will be President of its Italian branch, making Rome his HQ. The firm will sell stick-on plastic advertising labels—Press report.

—From a virtual dictator to be plastically elastic what a big fall! Let him stick to Rome, and do as Romans do. How are the mighty fallen?

*

Will Beria be brought to trial—Press headline.

—Well, he is already undergoing trial and tribulation. The only thing lacking is the tribunal to try him legally.

*

Keep swords shining and horses ready: E. Pakistan Governor's war cry.—Press headlines.

—All baldersah! Let's hope Jawaharlal-Ali talks will turn the shining swords into ploughshares and horses will replace bullocks in the fields and farms.

*

Hollywood stars get ready to shed real tears.—Press headline.

—If they are tears of sorrow, let not mere men be afraid if Eves outside Hollywood copy them. For what are tears after all, they are mere hydrogen and oxygen, with perhaps a wee pinch of sodium chloride—their only bomb, the power of which has been already exploded.

NEW LINE FOR SEX APPEAL

TOUSLE-haired Shelley Winters, the gal who traded her sex-appeal for a pair of sloppy blue jeans, insisted she is going to be "nothing but a glamour puss from now on."

Shelley, who dropped out of the limelight 14 months ago to have a baby and later to lose excess poundage, was afraid her career had skidded.

"Six weeks ago", she mourned, "I thought nobody wanted me. But I have a role now that's gonna make Marilyn Monroe look like an amateur.

"And I've been offered two other Hollywood film roles, three Broadway plays, two foreign film roles and a night club act!"

Her eyes sparkled as she jumped up from her meagre luncheon of two sliced tomatoes to show off her 24-inch waistline.

"See", she laughed, "this is the 'new Shelley'. No more jeans (she has 15 pairs) no more flying shirttails and I think I'll even let my hair grow so I'll look different all over.

Shelley said her weight soared to 166 pounds, because she could not eat anything but rice and potatoes.

Hubby Vittorio Gassman, who also was a member of the luncheon party, never saw Shelley at her fattest.

"It's a good thing I was there," he quipped, "The 'Th' might have been the end of our marriage!"

Both Gassmans insist there is "nothing to the separation rumours".

"Vittorio and I must be separated a lot because of the business we are in. But I don't want to give up my career and I am sure he doesn't want to give up his.

"But that doesn't mean," Shelley laughed, "that I would like Vittorio to go out with Lana Turner when I am away. And I don't think he would like me to go out with Laurence Oliver".

The two-headed actress, who is toning up on some risqué songs for Las Vegas night clubbers, is planning to shock the crowd with an imitation of Marlon Brando—"find me a primitive man" and "So many beautiful men, so little time".

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BUTCHERY BALLET OF MATADOR

TIJUANA, MEXICO (INS). LATE on Sunday afternoon, July, 19, a slender blonde American girl proved that she was a bullfighter.

It was not the first time Pat McCormick was in a bull ring, but that was the day she convinced the sceptics.

On that Sunday afternoon, in Tijuana, a bull hooked his horn clean through the calf of her left leg, inflicting a cruel gash.

Blood rushed into her boot. Four times the bull knocked her down. Four times the judges ordered her from the Arena. A policeman tried to drag her out; she punched him in the nose.

Pat McCormick was determined to kill her bull "honestly" over the horns. And finally she did. Even then she refused to leave the arena, until she had apologized to the crowd for being unable to fight her allotted second bull.

A Perfect Kill

Then they carried her away to the infirmary. The crowd in the Tijuana bullring cheered its lungs out, not merely for her courage and grace—they are demanded of a Matador. They cheered her artist's insistence on a perfect kill.

Today she lies on a bed in the Sanatoria Del Pilar in Tijuana, her injured leg upon a pillow, looking more like a young student or housewife than the bullfighter she is.

Pat McCormick is an entirely femine creature. Her blonde slenderness is complimented by a delicately beautifuly complexion. She has the long tapering hands of a pianist, a pleasant soprano voice and a charm that comes close to hypnosis.

Her eyes are almost startlingly blue. She has a smile that's alternately pixyish and dazzling.

The bewilderment that this girl took up bullfighting extends to her parents. Until her choice of profession was an accomplished fact, Edwin B. McCormick, engineer for an oil refinery in Big Spring, and his wife, Frances, didn't know that their daughter had ever come closer to a bull than cutting a sirloin steak.

But Texas tomboys—and Pat admits she was one—can turn into almost anything. A singer like Mary Martin; an actress like Joan Crawford; an athlete like Babe Zabarias; a two-gun girl like the late Bonnie Parker who smoked cigars and shot up sheriffs with equal nonchalance ... or Pat McCormick with goes up against a mad bull with only her courage, cape and sword.

Pat McCormick was seven years old, when she saw her first bullfight. Now, at 23 she is a bullfighter herself the first American girl to enter this dedicated profession.

"It was in Mexico City where my parents were vacationing, that I saw my first bullfight," Pat related from the hospital bed where she is recovering from a bad goring in the Tijuana Arema on July 19th.

"I don't remember who fought, but I'll never forget the excitement of that day. I didn't see another fight, until I was 20.

Sure I was a tomboy. I'd rather climb a tree or play baseball with the boys than with dolls like most other little girls."

An only child, Pat was born in St. Louis, went to Grammar school in three states, high school in Texas.

Sketches And Sings

On graduation from high school, she first attended the university of Texas as a music student, then transferred to Texas and western to study art, specifically sculpturing. She still sketches and sings,

Girl bullfighters are rare. A Girl bullfighter from the U.S.A. until recently was unheard of—but 23-year-old Pat McCormick of Big Springs, Texas, is one. This is the story of how she got that way—and why.

GIRL BULL FIGHTER MAKES HER BOW

but the only art that really counts now is the intricate ballet-and-butchery of the Matador.

Most embryonic fighters are ragged dirty kids from the back Alleys of Spanish, Peruvian and Mexican cities; they begin practising capework at the time an American boy gets his first baseball bat. So Pat, at the age of 20, a Junior at Texas and western, was beginning her career late in life.

"At first I was just an Aficionado, going across the border to Juarez and watching the fights, reading everything I could on the subject. It became an obsession with me. I talked of nothing else, thought of nothing else. I hid behind my text-books and fought bulls in my imagination in the classroom.

When the fever was really running high, I began going over to the Morris Stockyards with some other kids, boys and girls. There were some steers in the Juarez pens who had come off the plains, a little wild, if not real fighting bulls.

"We passed them with the cape. The boys and I, that is. None of the other girls did anything but watch."

Alejandro Del Hierro, now her trainer-manager, saw some photographs of the lithe, blonde texas girl toying with the half-wild steers in the stockyards, went to watch her work out and decided she had possibilities as a professional. Del Hierro is the godfather of her career; she now lives with him and his family in Juarez between tours.

Passion For Bulls

"I was known then only as a crazy student who had a passion for the bulls. Alejandro began training me for the day I would go up against a real fighting bull. All he would say is, 'I'll see if she can learn.' So I went to school in the morning and practised with the cape in the afternoon. After 15 days of studying with Alejandro, I was doing quites. (A quite is the manoeuvre by which a charging bull is diverted from another bull-fighter).

"I knew then that I had to tell my parents what my real ambition was. They were shocked. They'd heard me talking about bulls for months; then I'd stopped talking about them, and they thought it was just a phase I'd be going through. Then—boom. They found out their daughter wanted to be a bullfighter. They recovered nicely. My father said he'd give me a year to find out if I was any good at it.

"Now my parents are proud of me. My father even keeps an al-

By RICHARD O'CONNOR

bum. They've seen me fight once, and will probably see my next big fight."

She realizes her parents would be a lot happier, if she intended to settle down and raise a family, instead of following the most dismaying profession a young lady could take up.

Love and marriage are not out of the question for pat McCormick, but they are pushed back into a remote corner of her mind.

"He'd have to be some man to make me give up bullfighting," she says.

Pat McCormick, the 23-year-old girl who faces death in the afternoon more calmly than most women view a crooked stocking seam, was greeted with the deepest of scepticism when she took up bullfighting.

Since her debut, she has slipped the sword into 36 bulls, has been dumped on the sand countless times while working close to the horns and has been seriously gored twice.

Gored Twice Seriously

She's been a professional for a year and a half, but is still a novillera—an apprentice rating which does not make the bull's charges any less ferocious or his horns any duller.

Experts consider that Pat has made the grade; the audiences have accepted her, though it hasn't been easy to convince Mexican fans that a Yankee female has the spirit as well as the courage required of a matador.

She says:—

"Most Latin-Americans feel that if you don't have Latin blood in you, you don't have the temperament needed to fight bulls. It takes lots of temperament. You must assume command of the bull, you must make him your creature."

There is not a drop of Latin blood in Pat; she's English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and French. But continued association with her all-Mexican or bullfighting team, has given her a slight Spanish accent.

"The Men" of her cuadrilla are her constant companions. She is much younger than any of them, but considers them her family—"I'm like the old woman in a shoe"—and travels all over Mexico with them in a car loaned by her father.

Pat made her debut January 20, 1952, in the rainswept arena at Ciudad Juarez, across the border from El Paso. She killed her two bulls with enough style and grace to be awarded both ears from the second bull—a mark of high approbation from the judges.

This is her description of her daily routine:

"Week days I train from two to six hours. I sleep and rest and eat well. I eat lots of meat for strength. Lots of chocolate and other candy for energy. No, I don't have to worry about my social life. Sometimes I see a show on the weekend. Glamorous isn't it?

On the Sundays when she fights, she sleeps as late as possible, tries to fight off the tension rising in her.

Then, very slowly, she begins to dress. For the arena she wears the usual underclothing, a T-shirt, tight-fighting trousers, shirt with castillian ruffles, vest, suspenders, sase, jacket, soft Spanish boots and a Rakish black hat of the sort Argentine gauchos wear. The effect, with her rakehell eyes, and little body, is dashing to say the least.

Like all Toreros, she adjourns to a chapel before the fights. She is a Catholic convert, and wears three religious medals on chains around her neck, three or four pinned to her jacket, and a rosary twined around her suspenders.

In her home back in Big Spring, Texas, her parents wait for the phone call she makes immediately after every fight. "They wait for me by the phone and drink coffee royals," she says.

Pat talks about the possibility of death with the dispassionate attitude of any workman discussing a necessary handicap of his calling.

"Every bullfighter feels anxiety," she states. "Whoever says he isn't afraid is either a liar or a fool. You want to be brave and perform well, but you don't want to be killed.

"I have no fear of death. When a bullfighter thinks about being crippled or killed, it becomes a very dangerous obsession. And it is almost as fatal when a bullfighter begins to doubt himself and his capacity to handle the bull."

Asked if she has ever felt squeamish about plunging her sword into the bull's heart, she says bluntly:

"Killing is my favourite moment in the fight."

And she says it with the pixyish smile of a little girl announcing that chocolate is her favourite flavor.

Pat looks forward most to her "Alternativa," her debut as a fullfledged Matador De Toros, when she will fight sword to sword with the heroes of the Spanish, Mexican and Peruvian bullrings.

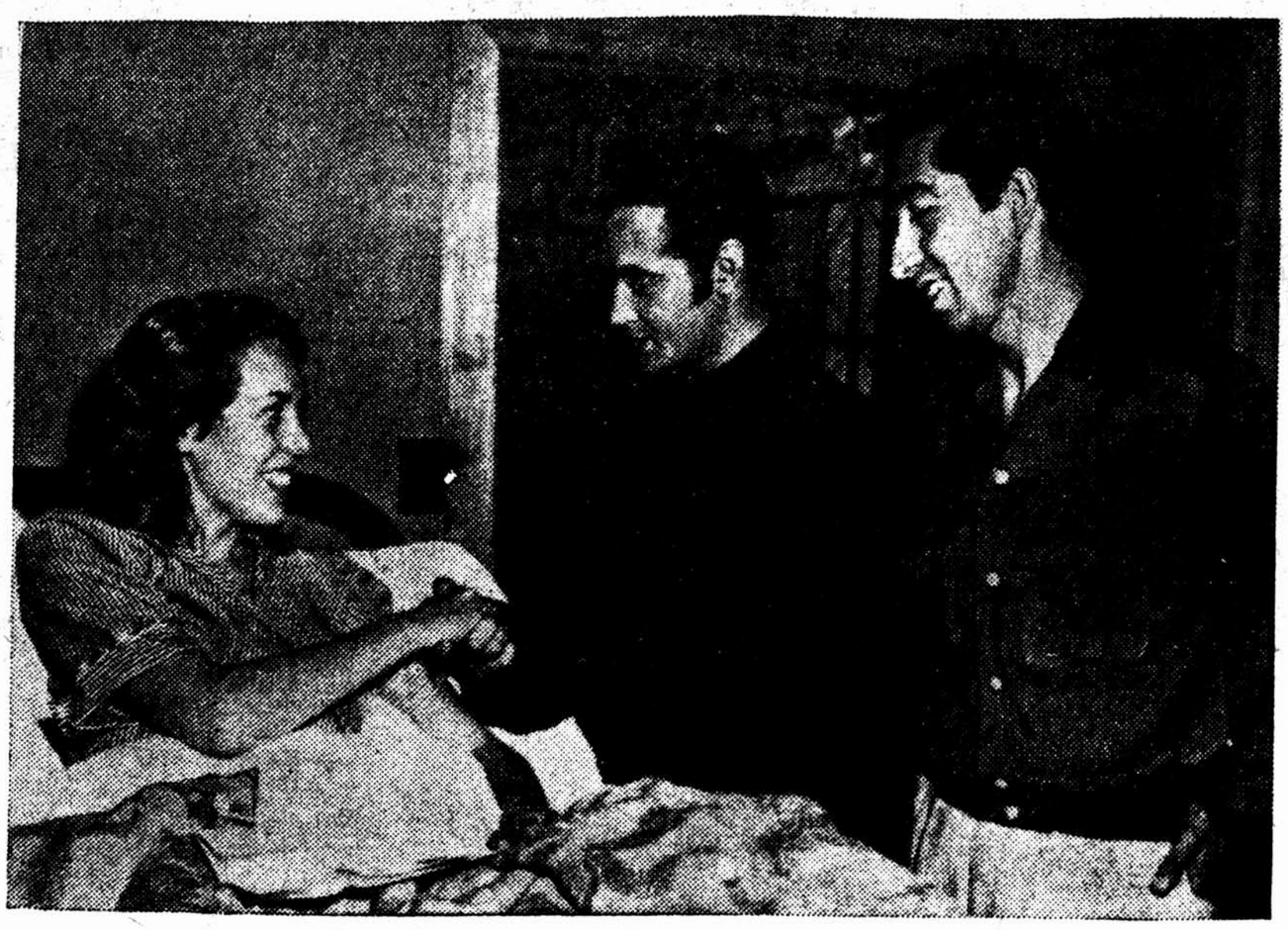
Then, of course, she will graduate from the young bulls to the biggest fighting bulls in the world.

An odd dream from an American girl, standing alone on the white sand and facing a bull's charge with only a square of scarlet cloth to divert him, swirling her cape in an art form centuries old—offering herself as a test of the Latin world's ancient truth that to die gracefully is to die well.

TOMBOY AS ARTIST OF THE ARENA

Slim and pert Esther Williams, M.G.M. Star, in a poignant bull-fighting outfit.

WOMAN BULLFIGHTER IN HOSPITAL



Recovering in a Mexican hospital across the border from SanDiego is Miss Patricia McCormick (left), pretty 23-year-old woman bullfighter who was severely gored by a bull at the Tijuana arena recently. At he bedside are Rafael de Portuguez, left, and Enrique Lara, both professional bullfighters.

A PENNY FROM HEAVEN

By MAX WINKLER

THIS is the fifth of eight chapters which tell the story of a pennyless immigrant who went to America in 1907, and his early years of hardship and struggle until he became head of one of the large music-publishing firms of the world.

The earlier chapters told of his childhood home, the journey to America, his first job with the Carl Fischer Music House, meeting a girl name Clara, and his father's arrival in America to take charge of the lives of his three sons.

THERE was, however, still one little matter Father had no part in—and that was Clara, my love. How to tell him, how to make him understand? Dave was also concerned—his girl's name was Ann—and we decided to tell Dad together. That sounded easy enough, but when we faced him the next morning over the breakfast table, all our determination melted into air.

Forgetting my carefully prepared speech, I blurted out a humiliating short cut: "Papa, I am now 20 years old, I don't expect to get married yet—maybe not until I am 25 or even older, really not, Papa."

Before I had ended, Father jumped to his feet, his cane in his right hand. For a moment I thought that he would strike me. But he sat down again, as fast as he had come up. He was pale. The right half of his mustache was moving up and down as if his face was torn by spasms. I was terribly sorry for him. Suddenly I loved him more than I had ever loved him before.

I didn't want to hurt him. He came from a different world a world where every servant had kissed Mother's hand, and every labourer bowed, hat in hand, at the sight of Father. He still lived in that world. He couldn't help it. "I will not permit any acts of disloyalty to interfere with my plans," Father said. "I warn you. You will not bring any girls in this house. If you do, I will throw them out. Do you understand German, or have you also forgotten your mother tongue? Have you lost all respect for your parents?"

I could restrain myself no more. "Papa, you are wrong! We have not lost our respect for you. I promised you and Mother that I will all my life be loyal to you. But I also promised the girl to love her and I will do so for the rest of my life. She helped me when I was all alone. She stuck to me when I was so poor I didn't have a dime to take her to the motion pictures. You haven't even seen her, still you reject her. You say you will throw her out of this house—THIS HOUSE"—I cried under tears—"wasn't it going to be OUR HOUSE"?

Suddenly Father rose and left the room. Dave and I were simply frozen to the ground. We sat a long time. Then we went into the kitchen. Father was leaning against a window. His face was terribly drawn. His eyes were closed. He looked like a man of 80.

Mother Called

"I am trying to find myself in this strange and confusing dream," he said. "I wish Mama was here."

"Send for her now, Papa',, I said, taking him by the shoulders with all the love and tenderness that was in me. "There is money enough in these three bankbooks to pay for the passage."

"But how will we live and eat"?

"Don't worry, you have three boys. We'll manage".

He looked at us with a new and touching confidence. "Well, if you say so, I'll go to the steamship office tomorrow."

Father took the bankbooks again and began studying the figures. Then he put his hand in his pocket. "This is Sunday", he said. "Here is a quarter for each of you. Maybe you want to take your girls to the movies."

Mother brought with her the two other children, little Rose and Herman. Her status remained what it always had been: she never handled money, never did any shopping, scarcely ever left the house. Her cooking deprived of all but the most primitive ingredients, frankly wasn't what I remembered it to be—Father bought the cheapest cuts of meat, so that dishes like cow-lung goulash often appeared on our menu. Mother did her best and we ate the strange concoctions, either because we were too hungary to argue or just because the dishes were there and so was Papa.

Every time Father brought home some unknown part of an animal, Mother would tell him: "Winkler, I feel again like a young bride when I used to put meat in the pot, add water, salt and a carrot and then leave it to God. Something had to come out—a soup, a goulash or a roast. I'll just try again."

Father remained, of course, in complete charge of everything. He left no doubt in the minds of any of us that a change in locality didn't mean a change in authority. His unrestrained command over the management of the house and every one of its inhabitants had become even more accentuated: the energy that had once gone into the ruling of 5,000 lumber-jacks went now into a streamlined plan to make seven people save as much money as possible in the shortest possible time!

A view of New York City as it appeared in the first decade of this century when Max Winkler arrived in the States. Above is Union Square as it looked in 1905.

Father's Venture

And then one day, scarcely a year since Mother had arrived, Father announced that he was opening a grocery store! With the money from our savings accounts, of course. While we sat silently trying to think of a way to talk him out of it and knowing already that there was none, he added with unassailable finality: "In two weeks I will be in business."

Father's venture into the grocery business was brief. He argued with customers. He fought with tradesmen. He allowed himself to be oversold on the wrong brands. It was a great tragedy.

None of us ever knew how much money the store took in, how much it owed and how much was left in our savings accounts. Father did all the buying, arguing, aggravating and what little selling there was.

Ten months after he had opened, the creditors finally caught up with him. After it was all over, Mother had seven cans of peaches—all that was left of Father's grocery store.

The next morning, his face drawn, Father gave us back our bankbooks. They contained, all three together, 13.47 dol. The one that absorbed the fruits of my own labour for over four years showed a balance of 4.01 dol. Would that lone extra cent be another penny from heaven? I put the book in my pocket and went downtown to work.

Human Touch

But my years in the dust and darkness of the Fischer basement finally came to an end. One morning Hoffmann came down from the upstairs offices in great excitement. "Mr. Walter Fischer wants to see you immediately." Walter Fischer was one of the three sons of the boss who were then gradually taking over the management of the business.

As I walked up the stairs to his office I remembered a little incident that had happened in my early days of floor sweeping. It meant so little now as I thought of it, and yet it had done more than anything else I could remember to help me survive the last four years.

I was sweeping when Walter Fischer passed; he smiled with his clear eyes, and his friendly face greeted me with a cheery good morning.

I was deeply touched. I almost cried. Here was I, a greenhorn, sweeping floors—and the son of the owner of this great house bade me a friendly good morning! Suddenly I felt that I was somebody, a human being, accepted, in spite of my humble situation, as a fellow man, an equal among equals.

This could never have happened in the country where I had come from, a country where the floor sweepers waited, hat in hand, while the boss's son passed them. This was different.

Promoted

MUCH later, in an even more crucial moment of my life, I would again have occasion to remember the little incident and the friendly eyes of Walter Fischer who again was to step forward and extend a helping hand. He wouldn't be my boss any more. He would be my friend. But this was still far away, in the distant mist of the future....

Now as I entered his office, he asked me to sit down. With a few words he told me that I had been promoted from the basement to the main floor to be in charge of stock for the orchestra department. At first I didn't trust my ears. I stammered a confused "Thank you" and went out, scarcely realizing that my years in the downstairs dungeon were over.

Then slowly I began to comprehend what had happened. What I had learned down among the bins, staggering under backbreaking loads of music, rotating endlessly around the collating tables, had not been in vain.

The basement brigade, when I told them the news, seemed stunned. I tried hard not to show my elation.

Many times we had debated—they laughing at my ambition, my obsession to do my job, any job, right, my indestructible belief that hard work and devotion to duty would at last be rewarded. They blamed the boss, they blamed everybody and everything but themselves.

My simple philosophy had been that, if I wanted to get out of the cellar, I had to learn enough to know some of the things that weren't done in the cellar. "You'll never succeed", they hd said. I had never believed them. And now I had succeeded.

Opportunity

Down in that cellar I had learned every number in the Fischer catalogue. Now, on the main floor, I had to extend my knowledge of music to everything that was printed anywhere. It was a thorough schooling and it was soon to yield rich and unexpected fruit.

The year 1912 was the beginning of the greatest and most prosperous era in the history of American entertainment. Sheet music sold in staggering quantities. And silent motion pictures, dead on the screen, needed music to bring them to life. Huge theatre orchestras were hired to play in the motion-picture palaces of the big cities and a pianist or an organist played in every small town. Their musical situation was desperate. There they were sitting in the dark, trying to follow the rapidly unfolding events on the screen, improvising whatever repertoire came to their worried minds on the spur of a short moment.

Frantic theatre managers were soon writing in for suggestions.

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

A PEEP INTO NAGALAND

Pleasant People But Tough Problem

THE demand for a "Sovereign Nagaland" is undoubtedly one of the most intricate issues confronting the Governments of India and Assam. All efforts for a solution of the problem have so far foundered on the intransigence of the Naga National Council, the only political party in the Naga Hills district, which has raised the demand.

The author of this article, a Calcutta journalist, accompanied the Prime Minister during both of his tours of the hill areas of Assam. In addition to dealing with the political aspect of the Naga problem, the article throws fresh light on the social and economic aspect of Naga life.

By RANJIT ROY

AFTER a six-hour journey from Imphal, the bus negotiated another bend and stopped under the imposing shadow of an offshoot of the Japvo, the highest hill in the Naga Hills district.

To the left, the hills descended into a narrow valley but rose again to roll down finally into the Assam Valley. Hundreds of miles away, beyond a vast expanse of bluish haze, variegated clouds rested low against the snow-capped Eastern Himalayas with three peaks rising high into the sky. I was in Kohima.

Long-distance bus journeys are seldom pleasant, but, despite the weather this was an exception. We left Imphal at 8 on a dull morning. After a few early morning showers, heavy clouds were hanging low threatening to burst at any moment. Fortunately, it did not rain again, though, with occasional breaks of sunshine, the clouds pursued us almost all the 89 miles to Kohima. In a fine Manipur State Transport Bus we travelled through beautiful countryside over the smoothly asphalted Tamu (Burma) — Imphal-Kohima-Dimapur Road, the lifeline of the Allies during the war and today perhaps the finest hill road in North-Eastern India. The fare was unbelievably cheap, Rs. 5 for a first class journey.

On the borderline between Manipur State and the Naga district is the village of Mao, which, like most other Naga villages, is perched on the upper slopes of a high hill. It is 68 miles from Imphal, but long before reaching it, the traveller enters deep into territory inhabited exclusively by the Nagas.

We showed our passes at the police check-post. Passes are necessary to cross into the Naga district, a left-over from the British times when the district was kept almost completely sealed off from the rest of the world except for foreign missionaries and British administrators. In my case, the pass was a telegram which I had received in Imphal, in reply to my telegram, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kohima. We had tea, buiscuits and oranges (grown locally on a considerable scale). There were two or three hotels, run by people from outside, but as these did not appear to me particularly clean, I, for once, resisted the inborn Bengali preference for rice.

Naga warriors in full battle array, showing their primitive arms and shields.

In Kohima

Kohima, that obscure place made famous by World War II, is an hour's drive from Mao. I had as a companion an engineer of the C.P.W.D., a refugee from Sind, who had promised to find accommodation for me at the Dak Bungalow.

The problem of accommodation was yet to come.

I was immediately confronted with the problem of carrying my luggage to the place. It is true I did not have much and that my luggage was light, but heavy or light, I have a horror of carrying anything up or down a hill, having had a bitter experience of this not long before in another part of Assam.

Fortunately for me, an extra C.P.W.D. man had come for my engineer friend, and he relieved me of a severe ordeal.

It is very difficult to get Nagas to carry other people's things; they have no landless peasant problem and, because of this, few of them feel the need to work as day labourers.

The Dak Bungalow, a ramshackle affair, was full, two of its three rooms being occupied by Government officials who had been forced to live there because of lack of accommodation in the town which had been devastated by the war. Many new houses and offices had been built and more were under construction, but these were not enough to cope with the demand. Not long after I left the place, the Dak Bungalow was blown down by a storm. In another part of the town a new Dak Bungalow, with many modern conveniences, has been built.

The Khansama, a Sema Naga strong in build but short in stature and with features which might have done justice to a comic character in a play, was helpful. He assigned me a corner of the dining room and got out a camp cot and spread two blankets on it to serve as a mattress. The food was excellent. The Khansama, who was politeness incarnate, was a really good cook. Incidentally, he sends his children to school and one of his daughters is taking a course in nursing at the Dibrugarh Medical College.

Life in Kohima was apparently normal. The market was small, as it always had been. Men, women and children carried the things they produced at home to the market in wicker baskets slung from a plait fixed against the forehead and in the same way carried home what they bought. Their love of bead ornaments was as pronounced as ever and in the wearing of these, which is strictly regulated by custom and convention, men vied with women. Those in Government employ wore their scarlet blankets with a distinctive air of pride. In the evening, whole families, with baskets of newly harvested paddy on their backs, trudged along from the slopes of the terraced hills, across the town, to the Kohima village on top of another hill. It was harvest time, a happy time, and they were brimfull of hospitality, particularly to outsiders.

A Sema Naga youth in his picturesque garb.

Tide Of War

In a sense, the turning point of the war in the east was Kohima, or rather the Kukipiquet Hill which rises as a bulge in the centre of the town and commands the Tamu-Dimapur Road. The British could not be dislodged from this small hill and the Japanese, after 18 days of bitter fighting, retreated. While the war waged, obliterating everything, including the trees, people fled to the near-by jungles. The town has risen again and is expanding and there are not many signs of war-time devastation. Indeed, a new-comer, who had heard so much about the fighting there, would find himself somewhat baffled. Alongside the road that leads from the Kukipiquet Hill to the bazar there are a few telegraph poles which, with numerous bullet holes in them, are among the few things that still bear mute testimony to the fury of the war that raged there nine years ago.

The Kukipiquet Hill, on which trenches dug during the war still exist, has been converted into a military cemetery for the Britons who fell fighting there.

There are tiers upon tiers of graves.

A Naga woman firewood seller, carrying her wares in stylish ... array.

Nagaland Demand

I must confess I had arrived in the Naga district not without some amount of fear based upon reports I came across in Shillong and Imphal. The fear was soon dispelled and the more I mixed with the Nagas and moved in Kohima and the villages the more confident I felt. But at the same time I realized how deep was the feeling among the leading sections of the Nagas for what they call "sovereign Nagaland" and how they held the ordinary Nagas under their spell. There was at the moment some amount of uncertainty among the non-Naga residents of Kohima and considerable agitation among the Nagas over an incident — a clash between the police and a group of Nagas in which a Naga had lost his life.

Having lived their life in virtual isolation and having had a training during the British period which emphasized the disunity between the hill tribes and plainspeople, the Nagas do not seem to have a particular liking for people from other parts of India.

Many of them have during the past few decades been converted to Christianity and foreign (American) Christian missions are still very active among them, as, in fact, among all the hill tribes of Assam. Most of the protagonists of Naga independence are Christians.

The Naga demand for independence, like its protagonists the Naga National Council, is less than a decade old, though it is not certain when the demand took concrete form.

Economically very backward and with none of the characteristics traditionally associated with the rise of national consciousness, the Naga district seems the last place where the demand for a sovereign Nagaland should have arisen.

Although the Naga leaders never tire of quoting from books on the history of the movements for independence in India and elsewhere in support of their demand (Pandit Nehru's Autobiography is their favourite in this respect); the real basis of their agitation is their urge for tribal aloofness and prejudice against plainspeople.

In the creation of this prejudice foreign administrators and missionaries have played—and, according to the Government, some missionaries are still playing—a questionable role.

But undeniably the demand is strong.

On the basis of this demand, the Naga National Council organized a plebiscite and followed it up by a completely successful boycott of the general election. It has made the formation of an autonomous District Council impossible. The Naga leaders have in mind not only the Naga district but also the Naga Tribal Area (administered by the Central Government), parts of Lakhimpur District and of Manipur and Burma as the territory on which to establish their "sovereign State".

Origin

It appears the movement received a great impetus from the talks the British initiated soon after the war for the formation of a new Crown colony comprising the hill areas of North-Eastern India and the contiguous areas of Burma. The swiftness with which events took place in India during the period made the talks infructuous, but in the meantime Sir Akbar Hydari, then Governor of Assam, acting as the Agent of the Viceroy, entered into a written agreement with the Naga National Council virtually conceding to it the right to administer the Naga district in a manner it thought best.

The agreement fell through as

(Continued on page 20, col. 4)

Carver Quits Iowa 'Varsity For Farm Yard

Sacrifices Position And Prestige On Altar Of Service To Humanity

The preceding chapters tell how young George Washington Carver, born of slave parents in the American Midwest, receives his education, which is climaxed with a Bachelor of Science degree from Iowa State College in 1894 and a Master of Science degree in 1896. After he teaches botany at the College for two years, he decides to go to Tuskegee Institute for Negroes in the southern State of Alabama, at the request of Booker T. Washington, another great American Negro, who headed the school.

Dr. G. W. Carver

By SHIRLEY GRAHAM AND GEORGE D. LIPSCOMB

IT was almost two years later, and many miles from Iowa State College campus, far south in Alabama, that a big man, whom George had never seen, stood looking out a window.

The big man at the window sighed. Between this building and the next, a gully cut through the grounds. In dry weather students climbed it but now a rushing stream threatened to overflow all the smooth, muddy surface, an ugly, yawning scar. There was no beauty in the bare, gaunt buildings under the leaden, gray sky. Everywhere, as far as he could see from the window, was ugliness! The man sighed again. He was trying to lead his people upward from slavery to independence and manhood, and this was the best he could offer.

In 1881 "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes" had been chartered. That year General Armstrong sent the most promising graduate from Hampton Institute in Virginia to head this new school in the deep south. His name was Booker T. Washington.

Pioneer In The Field

Dr. Washington had found a leaky old church and thirty students, some of them well past middle age, who wanted to learn. He had taught them to read and write, to figure a little; he had gone out and raised money; had showed his students how to make brick, and they had constructed this first brick building. It was a good building. He knew that.

With this start, the students continued to make bricks from Alabama clay, this time to sell. Then many more students had come. Additional buildings went up. Dr. Washington made speeches, carrying word of the school far and wide and winning support for it.

And yet, today, after fifteen years of unceasing labour, Booker T. Washington was discouraged. So little had been accomplished. He had told his people to buy land, to produce crops, to raise livestock, to send their children to school to become worthy citizens of a great republic. But the land was so poor, its yield so scant. Their ways of planting and harvesting were the most primitive. He needed help, trained help, scientific help. Alabama was starving. Its people, its soils, were going to waste.

Dr. Washington turned from the window and with an air of resolution walked to his desk. He had made a decision. He would write.

Some months before, after he had delivered an address in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a man had come up out of the audience and, shaking his hand, had said, "I feel it an honour to shake the hand of another educated freedman."

Dr. Washington smiled and murmured modestly, "We are trying to do our part."

"Not all like you. There is only one other—George Washington Carver. He's the Negro expert in soils and systematic bacterial botany who teaches at Iowa State University. He's a genius, all right. Can raise corn on a wooden floor!"

laughing, the man moved on and was lost in the crowd.

During the following weeks, Booker T. Washington had made inquiries. He could learn very little, but the new catalogue from Iowa State University did carry in its faculty list the name "George Washington Carver, B. S., M. S., Agriculture and Bacterial Botany." It also stated that Mr. Carver was in charge of the greenhouses.

Here was the man Washington needed—a man who could "raise corn on a wooden floor!" Alabama clay hardened like rock. Bricks were all HE could make of it! And so, in desperation, he wrote his letter.

He told this "great man in the North" about Alabama, of slaves now freed and of their children who swarmed over the land. He told him of the school, what its founders had visualized and what he had tried to do. He told of its limitations, its needs its hopes.

An Offer And Challenge

He closed with the words, "I cannot offer you money, position, or fame. The first two you have. The last, from the place you now occupy, you will no doubt achieve. These things I now ask you to give up! I offer you in their place work—hard, hard work—the task of bringing a people from degradation, poverty and waste to full manhood."

Four days later, in his laboratory, George received the letter. Even before he had opened the envelope there coursed through his being a thrill of anticipation. He received few letters and this he saw, had come from a distant state. He read to the end without moving.

"The children, barefoot, come for miles over bad roads. They are thin and in rags. You would not understand such poverty. These people do not know how to plough or plant or harvest. I am not skilled at such things. I teach them how to read, to write, to make good shoes, good bricks, and how to build a wall. I cannot give them food so they starve."

He read the last paragraph over twice.

Then he pulled a small notebook from his pocket, tore a sheet and scribbling on it three words, signed his name. Holding the sheet in his hand he walked back to the village, stopping at the post office. Here he bought a stamped envelope which he addressed to "Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama." He placed the note inside, sealed the envelope and mailed it. Afterwards he went back to his laboratory and to work.

For several days he said nothing. His mind was occupied with final plans. He knew that his leaving Iowa State University at this time would greatly inconvenience others and upset their schedule. He spent long hours explaining details to his assistant, saw that his notes were completed and all his work in perfect order.

At Tuskegee the letter was received. It said simply, "I will come," and it was signed "G. W. Carver." Nothing else, no date, no questions, no comments. Dr. Washington's heart was filled with gratitude and joy. He waited, content.

At Ames, young Carver had now done all he could. That evening as Mr. Wilson was about to leave the office, George stopped him, "May I see you a moment, Mr. Wilson?"

A certain gravity in tone caused his former teacher and warm friend to look at him sharply. Without a word he closed the door and came forward. George handed him the letter.

James Wilson's face grew sad as he read. His eyes searched George's face as he handed it back. George answered the unspoken question.

"I have written."

Wilson turned away. "It was inevitable! We could not have kept you here."

In a few words George explained what he had done to help with the change in the laboratory, outlined suggestions and told his plans. To all this Wilson nodded sadly.

"No one can take your place."

Go — With God

The next day they went together to the President of the University. He was dismayed at losing such a teacher, pointing out that George had only just received his Master's degree, that he was throwing away a golden opportunity. He spoke of the distinction which this position at Iowa State University gave Carver. He acknowledged how much they would miss him.

George was deeply touched. He tried to make the President see what Iowa State meant to him, then he handed him Booker T. Washington's letter. There was a long silence in the room. At last the President rose and said quietly.

"In this life we are prone to turn our eyes away from true greatness, lest we be blinded. He asks you to give up money, position and fame, but in their place he offers—immortality!"

George stood up then. The President took his hand. His eyes were moist as, looking hard into the black man's face, he added the benediction,

"Go—with God!"

THE two men met on the steps of the Administration Building at Tuskegee and for a few minutes stood talking. They were often to stand thus together in the years to come and always they made a striking contrast.

Tall, broad-shouldered, robust, deep-voiced Booker T. Washington, with his leonine head, strong features and tawny complexion, and George Washington Carver, slender figure poised lightly on his feet, narrow slightly sloping shoulders, delicate features, high-pitched voice, and eyes the burning centre of his dusky face.

Carver did not waste time talking about himself. He asked a dozen keen and searching questhe few students in Agriculture.

It did not take him long to discover that "farming" was the most unpopular subject in the curriculum. Most of the boys had come to Tuskegee to get away from farm work. They wanted to learn a "trade" or "skill." Anybody could farm!

To make the subject of Agriculture even more undesirable, some teachers in other departments sought to punish students by assigning them to "the farm." How was he best to reach these boys who, with no elementary background, no knowledge of general science or even books, wanted to know how to make things grow? Sanford H. Lee, County Agriculture Agent in the State of Georgia, has described something of Dr. Carver's method:

"My very first recollection of him was my first morning in his class. As he always did, before going right into the subject at hand, he gave us about ten minutes' general talk. I remember his words so well—

"'To him, who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language!' All of us stared at this strange man from 'up north.' What on earth was he talking about? Then looking hard at us, he continued, 'Young people, I want to beg of you always to keep your eyes and ears open to what Mother Nature has to teach you. By so doing you will learn many valuable things every day of your life.'

How many times have I heard him quote Bryant's "Thanatopsis"

tions which made Washington wonder. Then he said he'd like to see the laboratory.

Washington replied at once, "We'll go to the Agricultural Hall. It's our newest building, put up by the students. They," he added, "are mighty proud of it."

"But, the laboratory," began Carver. Washington held up his hand.

"Also—it has plenty of space."

Carver regarded him with a quizzical expression around his eyes.

"I see. You mean you're giving me the space and—"

"God has given you the brains!" finished Dr. Washington.

"Well," said Carver, dryly, "I guess, together, we ought to manage a laboratory." And then they both chuckled.

Two Souls Knit

They looked at each other, the chuckle grew to laughter, and the two great souls knit as one. Never in the close companionship, ending only with Booker T. Washington's death, did their understanding, loyalty or faith in one another waver. Not even death changed that. For when the offers came from round the world, with gold and fame and everything men seek, Carver said simply,

"I promised Dr. Washington I'd work at Tuskegee. He's gone, but Tuskegee and work needs remain."

No laboratory, no greenhouses, no gardens! Carver did not voice his dismay and if he thought with longing of all he'd left behind, no one knew. Quietly he rounded up both to his classes and on other occasions. In fact, it was rather difficult for him to begin the discussion of any lesson without quoting some favourite author, or from the Psalms. 'O Lord how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom has Thou made them all.' This was one of his favourites.

"To this day, I seldom begin a day without thinking of that familiar Bryant quotation—'To him who in the love of nature—' As a county agent, every year, I learn much more from my chickens and orchard and flowers than I do from books. They 'tell' me something every time I walk among them—just as Dr. Carver told us they wuold."

The word went out among the students that the new teacher was "different." Students who had been sent to "farming" for punishment decided to remain. The first campaign to salvage waste was being organized!

Exciting Hunt

"Today," he said, "we're going to do something which has never been done before. We're going out and find the things we need for our laboratory. We're going into town and look through every scrap heap. We'll go to the back doors and ask the lady of the house for old kitchen utensils she can't use. We need containers of all kinds, and lamps, and pans in which to cook."

He showed them pictures of crucibles, and beakers, distilling apparatus and extracting apparatus. From his box he took out tubes and small glass cases. "These are the kind of things we need. God knows our need. He will direct us! Shall we go?"

"Yes, sir!" they said, and followed him.

It was an exciting hunt. The students had caught his crusading spirit. They searched up and down alleys, raked through trash and dump heaps, politely but firmly accosted housewives, gathered hollow reeds from the swamp, which "teacher" said could be used for pipettes. When evening came, they met with all their findings. Carver praised each one. What he could not use at once, he set aside, saying,

"There is no waste, save of time. All of these things can be used again." Thus spoke the first and pioneer chemurgist.

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

Laboratory Out Of Scrapheap

Squiggle-Hunters

One of the most sought-after autographs is that of 15-stone Peter Ustinov, who at thirty-two is regarded by many as the most outstanding playwright since Bernard Shaw. He is a versatile actor, and played five parts in his own play, "The Love of Four Colonels."

Autograph hunters besiege any theatre where Ustinov plays or where one of his plays is staged. He rarely writes during the day; he hates night clubs and dance music. His favourite reading is an encyclopaedia. Perhaps that is because he has an encyclopaedic mind.

He's a great doodler, a first-rate conversationalist, whose wit is in great demand for after-dinner speeches. It is said that Ustinov has written a score of plays which have never been produced. Why? Because he threw them away. He is an exacting critic of his own work. When writing he has the radio on.

Ustinov was Nero in the film, "Quo Vadis." He plays tennis when he can find time and is so keen on music that he has played the flute and piano at musical charity shows.

With Milady Developing Pet Bird Craze

PARAKEETS TAKE DARING LIBERTY WITH MODERN EVE

NEW YORK Aug. (INS)

IT is a peculiar fact of nature that the only critters who can safely say "shut up!" and "kiss me, baby" to pretty girls are those feathered filibusterers, talking birds.

Pretty girls not only tolerate insults from birds — they tend to coo back. With the consequence that in the last year, the parakeet (newest fad among pet-lovers) has chattered his way into 2,000,000 U.S. homes.

This is the reason why a woman named Dorothy Bader is suddenly one of the most succesful career girls in New York today.

Mrs. Bader is a bird-talk teacher.

Although she was brought up quite conservatively in Detroit, Mich., and seemed like an entirely normal little girl, Dorothy Bader went bird-berserk. That was 15 years ago when she bought a contrary canary which wouldn't sing.

By daily singing to her obdurate bird, she soon lured it into joining her and it rapidly formed such a repertoire that everyone in Detroit, including the bird and Mrs. B. was amazed. Immediately thereafter she took her canary and joined the Hartz Mountain Products people as chief choir director for their famous radio programme which featured canary choruses.

For many years, Mrs. Bader was content with training tweeters with a moderate amount of recognition. And then last year she became famous as a talk-trainer, too.

TALKING BIRDS

Under her tutelage, uncounted parakeets began to indicate that there are scarcely any heights which an ambitious talking bird cannot attain, vocabulary-wise. Before she took up teaching them, parakeets were limited to such distasteful phrases as "shut up" and such hackneyed greetings as "good morning."

Mrs. Bader-trained parakeets can say "drop dead" instead of "shut up" and "hey, where's everybody going?" instead of "goodbye."

They also wolf-whistle with excited authority.

"It's so easy," says the tall, tender-voiced bird lover, "to teach parakeets and other talking birds (Mynahs and Parrots) to speak up. You must simply be affectionate but firm with them.

Just go up to their cages as many moments as you can spare during the day and repeat over and over to them—in a strong, even tone — the words that you want them to pick up.

THE FIRST WORD

"Start off with a simple one or two word expression, because the first word is the hardest for a parakeet. Once he has picked it up, the others will be a cinch and he'll put long sentences together. He may even pick up later a lot of phrases you'd rather he didn't, so be careful of your language when he becomes Savvy."

Mrs. Bader, who is now the official aviarist of Macy's department store in New York, has spent 15 years handling birds and bird-owners' problams so she speaks with authority when she says:

"There is not a parakeet alive who will not learn to talk with time and consideration. Don't give up if you've worked for weeks and he still hasn't responded...

"It takes the average parakeet two to four months to speak his first word. But there are some real dullards who take a year."

When Mrs. Bader leaves Macy's after a busy day of bird talk, she is greeted at her midtown Manhattan apartment by her husband, young son, four canaries and five parakeets. I didn't catch the man's and boy's names, but the birds in order, are Romeo, Juliet, Nino Martini, Peko, Babe, Tim, Anthony, Cleopatra and Buttons.

The canaries are a quartet. The parakeets are talkative as a bridge foursome.

"But I love 'em," she says. "Amazing how quickly you remember to relax when a chorus of little voices is telling you to drop dead."

BY PHYLLIS BATTELLE

Exotic

Susan Ball Arabian Nights costume

WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE GOWN

Peggy Dahl is shown wearing the most expensive gown in the world. She modelled the dress at the Jeweller's Convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Designed and owned by the Imperial Pearl Syndicate, it is made up of 100,000 small pre-war cultured pearls and costs over $100,000. It weighs 37 pounds and took six dressmakers three months to piece together.
Miss Dahl also wears a necklace valued at $15,000 and an all-cultured pearl ring valued at $10,000.
—PHOTO By Arthur Sasse.

BATHROOM BECOMES A POOR RELATION IN HOME FURNISHING

Decor Will Give It 'New Look'

NEW YORK August 23 ((INS).

THE bathroom is probably the least-decorated and most used room in a house.

Women who fuss over the living room, and "fix up" the bedroom regularly, treat the bathroom like a decor stepchild.

They justify the oversight by pointing out that the bathroom usually is the smallest room in the house, and just what decorating can you do in a space maybe six by nine feet?

The answer is that you can do plenty of bathroom decorating, and thereby make the bathroom look much bigger.

Of course, the nicest redecorating method would be to call in a contractor, order a fine, uptodate bathroom, and let him do the work and worrying until the bill comes in.

But most people can't afford to rip out the tub and the rest of the plumbing to put in new fixtures.

Overcrowded

So the problem is to decorate a room that is permanently crowded with tub, sink, lavatory, medicine cabinet, etc.

Bathroom floor space is limited, so rule number one in bathroom decoration is: If there's no room on the floor, hang it on the wall.

You can buy fancy shelves, cabinets, even laundry hampers designed to hang on the wall. If you have narrow or odd-cornered wall space, build in your own shelves and cabinets, using all the reachable space at hand.

Putting shelves and cabinets on the wall in a bathroom also has the added advantage of making floor-mopping easier.

Plastic Rings

Colourful or original towel racks also add to your bathroom decor. Try the plastic rings and ornamental clips that take so little space, but look so good.

But if you complain that you just haven't room for even the smallest towel rack, buy a plain white enamelled garden variety trellis. This comes in various widths, and it makes a perfect towel-rack and clothes-dryer for the smallest of bathrooms since every cross-bar can be used as a rack.

If you already have a wastebasket and hamper tucked under the sink, you can still "enlarge" the bathroom with a little decorating work on these items. Paint them the colour of the tile, or paper them with the same paper used on the walls. They melt into the background and give an illusion of space.

Mirrors are dandy for any black part of a bathroom wall—both for primping and room-enlarging purposes.

But even if the only mirror you have is on the medicine cabinet door, you can enjoy the luxury of a "sit-down" dressing table. It takes only enough floor space to hold a long legged bar stool, painted in the bathroom colour, and topped with a padded cushion, so as to make a "dressing table." The cabinet mirror is the mirror, the sink is the counter space, and the bar stool is your boudoir chair.

New Trends In Dinnerware

ONE-PIECE DISHES WITHOUT ANY BUMPS OR SCALLOPS

NEW YORK, (INS).

NEXT season's new dinnerware is going to be snappier to look at and easier to wash.

The China and earthenware displayed at the National China, Glass and Pottery show in New York recently were more colourful and more durable than ever—but not any more expensive.

Instead of white, the emphasis now is on coloured dinnerware. The three big new colours are green, brown and blue. Chartreuse and forest green are the most popular members of the green family, brown appears in the dark earth tones, and the new blue is a deep, rich shade — warmer and darker than the familiar deft blue.

In addition, the manufacturers have licked that dinnerware bugaboo — the pattern and colour that washes away with modern detergents in a dishwashing machine.

Mix-Matching

W. A. Betz, Secretary of the U.S. Potters Association, said most manufacturers are using permanent decals that won't come off no matter how hard the dishes are scrubbed.

Betz suggests that women buying dinnerware look for one of two marks: "Permacal" or "vitachrome." Both are trade names for permanent decal processes, and indicate that the pattern won't wash off

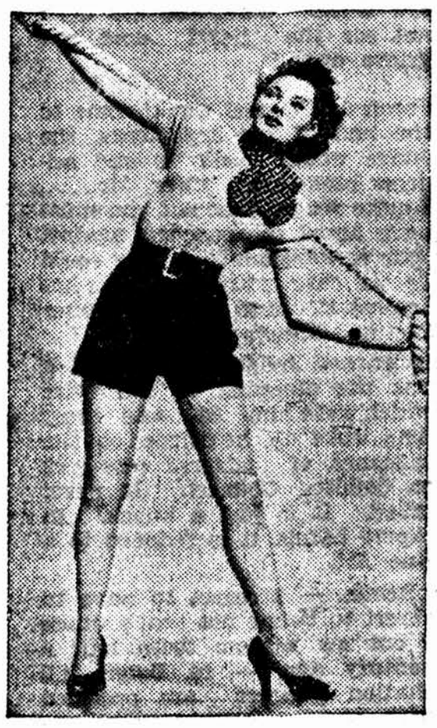
Besides the new decal finishes, shoppers will see a new idea in patterns. Instead of cups and saucers and plates all in a floral design or all in a solid colour, the latest trend is toward mix-matching.

Manufacturers are showing sets of dishes in which the flatware (plates) are patterned, and the holloware (cups, soup bowls and vegetable dishes) are solid coloured.

But you'll be able to get just about any pattern you like, from paid to petunias. The newest patterns are all-over designs. Little geometric snowflakes or tiny outlined flowers march all over the new dishes.

There are fewer splashy floral patterns, but more floral and border combinations, with a stylized flower pattern in the centre of the dish accented by a solid colour border.

However, manufacturers definitely are not returning to the fussy rippled borders and rimmed plates of Grandma's day. The new dishes may be round, square or freeform, but they're all smooth, one-piece dishes without any bumps or scallops.



Judith Braun who paid her way through NYU's dramatic school as a baby sitter, and who is proclaimed "the discovery of recent years for motion pictures," will be introduced by Universal-International in "Red Ball Express", starring Jeff Chandler.

talking of BOOKS

SELECTING BOOKS FOR PERSONAL LIBRARY

THE PERSONAL LIBRARY: By Bionel McColvin, Phoenix House Ltd., 38 William IV Street, Charing Cross, London W.C. 2.

THOUSANDS of books are published each year because the world and its people have achievements and problems that are worth writing about—in many languages, for all nations. This is a continuing responsibility—there can be no rest from the effort so long as the world lives. During the last century 750,000 new books and editions were published in England alone.

But though books still remain the medium 'par excellence' in the dissemination of knowledge and ideas the literature of book selection for the layman is small, and those who wish to build a personal library often find themselves restricted to very limited fields and types.

"The Personal Library" by Lionel McColvin fills this gap to a vast extent. As professional librarian of the Westminster City Libraries in direct contact with book readers for several years, the author is well qualified to advise on the right books to buy for the Home Library.

The present book is not one which will appeal only to the scholar but also to readers who wish for a moment to discover new worlds in the good company of books. "Literature makes us feel about more things and more about things", said Raymond in his fascinating book, "Through Literature to Life".

McColvin goes a step further. "Books", says he, "are not a substitute for life but an aid to living, whether that living be active or contemplative, creative or recreational. They are valuable only because they make more real, more interesting more effective the other things that their readers are doing, thinking feeling and enjoying."

NEED OF OPEN MIND

Delving into his personal experience the author advocates wide reading though not superficial wandering among books. He who gathers for himself a Personal Library should seek to be both open-minded and hospitable to all those ideas which might bring revelation and understanding. Side by side with books of fact and idea that give power and efficiency and understanding should be the books that make people laugh and help them to discover the interesting, the fascinating and the beautiful, and even the books for the odd mood and moment.

The task of selection requires considerable skill—McColvin's list, although open to criticism, has succeeded in showing something of the infinite variety of material available. He surveys first some background books on the nature of things, the universe and its history,—the works of scholars and scientists—writes then of books on people and places and proceeds to the world of fiction, drama, poetry and crtiicism.

BEST BOOKS

From that point he indicates the best books on pictures and music, on religion and philosophy, finally turning to the mundane and practical—to books of reference, books for children and collectors. The lists though exhaustive—except the reviewer thought in the field of the Short Story—are not tedious. Brightening the chapters are the author's own questions to make the book-lover better understand his part in the total advance of knowledge. Is it the scientist's spirit of enquiry or the vision of the poet that determines the progress of man? Has mankind advanced in wisdom in the course of the centuries or even in the sense of the beautiful? Is the distinction between fact and faction a narrow one? What is the criterion of a good work of fiction? Have all the great poets of the world except the ancients written in English? Is the practical book the best introduction to real books? How far should children be entrusted with the selection of their own books?

Mr. McColvin's catholicity of outlook is witnesed in his answer to these questions as in his inclusion in his lists of great foreign classics and translations. He writes, of course, with one eye on English literature but he nonetheless deplores the insularity and prejudice which limit the value of reading to merely books in English.

THREE AIDS

The concluding chapters are devoted to the discussion of a vital question—how can the world's efforts come to the attention and aid of those who want to know? No doubt the selection of books depends on one's individual needs, interests and moods, but equally necessary, the author avers is a consistent approach to the art and craft of buying, tracking and borrowing books. A reader-publisher-author contact can be both stimulating and enjoyable—catalogue advertisements and reviews in papers, bibliographies, publishers' catalogues, visits to bookshops and public libraries can all play their part in the building of this relationship. Every personal library has its limits, the limits imposed by money and space. Mr. McColvin realises this and he gives some sage advice on the ways and means of getting the best value for one's money by selecting anthologies and popular cheaper editions and borrowing the books least worth keeping.

The personal library is no mere shopping list nor is it a list of best books. It is intended to leave the reader, as it apparently leaves the author, with an attitude of tolerance and sympathy.

—P. D.

"I boiled them for a mile and a half at thirty miles an hour Figure it out for yourself."

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA: By S. Upadhyaya. Publishers National Book Agency Ltd., Calcutta-12. Price Re. 1/8.

INDIA is turning from an agricultural country into an industrialised one. The economic problems are assuming a greater importance day by day, and first-hand knowledge about our important national industries is becoming necessary for people in many walks of life.

The Government of India is doing its best to supply informative material through its publications, but there is always room for more books on such subjects. In this little book the historical background and the present situation of our main industries like tea, jute, cotton, textiles, coal, iron and steel are given. The style is simple and the information interesting. The small size and moderate price are additional attractions.

—D. G. P.

The Land Of Nod

PATTER: By Asude

WHERE is the Land of Nod? "Haminast," "Haminast," "Haminast"! Here, in Delhi.

In Bengal, the patter of the rains brings in the frogs, poets, and doctors. All start giving tongue in unison, — and all is for the best in the best of possible States. It also induces sleep. The rumble of the rains lulls frazzled nerves and people drop off.

In Delhi, there is no patter nor rumble of rain. But there "is" Patter. No, not yours truly's fortnightly yammering. I am talking of the Parliament. Parliament is in session and tired men are finding solace in "sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care" etc. etc. Look up the quotation yourself.

The old style was to count sheep over a stile or to take veronal. Today we go to Parliament if we need decent sleep. It was once thought that the Church held the palm in that sphere. But the House of the People has beaten the Church by several lengths.

You, nasty thinker, might lift a quizzical eyebrow at the thought of men sleeping through the din and bustle of a debate in Parliament. Actually, it is just that "din" which gives old Morpheus his chance.

I have known a man who slept through the Behar earthquake at 2-13 p.m. of a winter's afternoon. I know men who cook a snook at the "Masakams" of Madras and sleep o'nights without a curtain to cover them. But these are the diehards. How does an ordinary man sleep in the midst of so much "speechification"?

It was a Judge of the Patna High Court who gave me the tip about that. He said that it was the monotone, — the long-drawn-out drone emanating from the same larynx which lulled him to sleep. It did not matter if the voice was not quite musical. It was the sameness of tone which did the trick.

This Judge knew what he was talking about for he demonstrated the correctness of the diagnosis every day. Never was there a more perfect sleeper in the High Court. His Art lay in the fact that nobody except the knowing ones could tell that he was having his usual "forty winks" "before" lunch. A regular Clubman.

What he would do would be to bend his head down to the papers with the opening remarks of Counsel, — the heavy lids veiling the eyes. You were kept guessing as to what the eyes were doing because you never saw them. What the eye doth not see the heart doth not grieve over.

As soon as Counsel would come to the end of his arguments, the Judge would look up and address him thus: "Yes, Mr....., I quite see all that but you must have noted the case-law against your contentions!" There could be no case without a case-law against it. And so, the "Obiter Dictum" always served.

The learned Judge told me that it was the stopping of the voice which woke him up. And every time woke up, he pointed out the existence of adverse case-laws to deflated Counsel. It never failed. It is just a knack. In expert hands, it is reduced to a fine Art.

In Behar, — I regret to have to revert to Behar but that's where I cut my wisdom tooth half a century ago, — in Behar, all Station Masters are provided with giant rattlers which porters have to rattle at nights as soon as a train stops at a station. For, Guards have to wake up when a train stops at a station. That's what the Book of Rules says.

Many of the "Old Guards" put up a violent agitation against the operation of the measure. They did not object to the measure being in the Book of Rules. What they protested against was the implementation of it. "Let Sleeping Guards Lie!" was the slogan they blazoned on their banners.

But the Traffic Manager remained adamant. "Guards must get up when a train stops at a station!" ran the order. But as a sort of a consolation, he ordered for a thousand rattlers to help in the carrying out of his order. And they rattle. You can go and hear them if you don't believe me.

I see I have rambled a little too far from my muttons. Let us go back to Parliament.

You see, the Sleeping Councillors would not have caused so much comment in town if they had been, like my lord the Judge, or my friends, the Guards of Behar trains, — good sleepers. But they are not. They are, most of them bad sleepers. It is one thing to have a quiet siesta when the other fellow is making a noise. It is a different thing when one can't do it without making a noise himself.

For there is a Standing Rule against Snoring in the House. Unfortunately, they do not remember it, — the old "Rips" of the House. Strange sounds punctuate the Prime Minister's most vigorous declamations against communalism, and the Prime Minister does not like it. The Speaker does not like it, — and sends an attache to rouse the sleeper.

What is worse, they "talk". That is, they talk even whilst enjoying the slumber. During the Andhra debate, one venerable Member, who is known to have married over forty years ago, was distinctly heard to complain vigorously and aloud: **"What do you mean by this crowding? Do you want me to sleep on the floor or what?"**

This was followed by a violent nudge on the ribs of the Member sitting next to the sleeper. The Member protested, and the Speaker sent his attache to the spot to put things right. The sleeper "walked out" in utter disgust, — mumbling "Rights of the Individual" all the time.

On another momentous occasion, one member broke into the debate with a violent strident "NO-NO-NO-NO-NO-NO!" He was wakened up, but nobody discovered what he was refusing.

Not all of them again dream in English. Mostly, it is in some Indian language or other. Yesterday morning, for instance, when the Prime Minister was explaining the Indian standpoint with regard to Korea, one elderly statesman was heard to break into a violent tirade in the following words:

"Tumko Do Ser Dahike Waste Tin Rupaiya Dia Ek Ser Dahi Laya Bakeya Paisa Keon Nahi Dia Budmash?" You Rascal, I gave you three Rupees for two seers of curd: you brought only one seer: why didn't you give me the change back? A most legitimate grievance but the Speaker did not think that the House was the right venue to air it.

So he sent his men to make the honourable member sit up. But it was no good. For this Kumbhakarna of the House was not only a sleep-talker but he was also a confirmed sleep-walker. So, even before the guards could reach him, he got up from his seat and left the hall, — shadow-boxing,

That was what the members thought. But it was not shadow-boxing. He was beating the servant up for the missing change.

Problem For Students Of Sociology

DO PARSIS LIVE LONG?

IS THEIR LONGEVITY A FACT OR MYTH?

BY A. M. P. KARAI

THE question is often posed: Do the Parsis live long? In this article the writer says that it is a moot point and quotes the official statistics of mortality among the Parsis, for the year 1952, of ages 6 to 100, issued by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayat, Bombay. As the writer points out, in the absence of statistics of mortality among the sister communities, it is impossible to arrive at definite conclusions one way or the other.

So he suggests—not quite jocularly—that some collegian aspiring for a doctorate should get the statistics of mortality among sister communities and write a thesis based on comparative mortality figures.

IT was a pleasant surprise for me when the above question was fired at me by one of my Hindu colleagues in the office. It was the day when he read about the news of the death of Sheth Dadabhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy at the age of 102, on 13th July 1953—the unlucky 13th!

I knew well there was not one answer to the question, that is, it could be disposed of in a sentence or two. Smilingly I replied: "Well, they have no leisure to die soon". Then I cut him short, rather seriously, thus: "They live long because they belive in the efficacy of prayers". More things are wrought by prayers than are dreamt of in our philosophy, I added.

A few days later a Parsi woman's death was reported in the papers at the age of 100.

My friend then gave his opinion about the supposed longevity of the Parsis. Said he: "You believe in early rising and taking early baths in the morning, which are very health-promoting, etc."

I nodded assent, saying that is one of the causes—and only one—of the supposed longevity, but I expresed my doubt if that longevity could stand the test if comparison was made with the statistics of the deaths among other communities, of Bombay at least.

Cleanliness

My friend added that among his neighbours he could count a number of Parsi families whose actions and modes of living he had occasion to watch, and had admired their "cleanly habits". It is but too true. For cleanliness is the very bedrock on which Zoroastrianism is founded. In their scriptures, stress is laid in almost all prayers on cleanliness and purity. It is enjoined on them, from the very day they are initiated into the religion of that great "Bacterian Sage", Prophet Zoroaster, by the Navjote ceremony. The importance of 'manasni', 'gavasni', 'kunashni' (good thoughts, good words, good deeds) was proclaimed to the world thousands of years ago. And they have reaped the benefits by strict observance, more or less, of those beautiful commandments.

In this article I shall not confine myself to one aspect of the poser, but shall deal with all aspects of the modes of living. However I must bespeak the indulgence of gentle readers in being verbose.

The Parsi women get up early in the morning long before the four-footed 'muezzin' indulges in his cock-a-doodle-do, calling on the faithful Zoroastrians to wake up. While the males are doing their quota of daily chores, women keep themselves busy with their various duties. They not only clean pots and pans, but do the most important work of purifying—fumigating, if you please—the premises. With a muslin head-piece, their crowning glory over their heads, and a brazier full of live coal on which frankincense and benzoin is sprinkled, some adding even sandalwood dust, they swing it around the four corners of the premises, with an ineffable grace that Anna Pavlova, immortalised by her swan dance, could well have envied; had she seen such a scene! The premises is thus laden with sweet perfumed air, driving out the germs lurking about.

Then young and old of both sexes after baths begin their early morning prayers, with the unwinding of the 'kusti' (sacred girdle), and giving it a vigorous flap before it is wound round the waist. This is supposed to drive out or exorcise the evil spirit that might be indwelling their bodies, or even homes, if one is lurking about, reciting all the while Avestic prayers, and invoking the mercy and protection of the Almighty.

Sweet Home

Dr. Fordyce maintained that wives would have been more popular with their husbands had moil and (if necessary) tears, unpuffed-up with pleasures and plenty that come their way. All this, they take as their life's reward, come what may. And their life's partners dote on them and make themselves, in turn, their dear-mates.

Over two decades ago I had occasion to see the studio of a Western painter, opened in a fashionable locality in the Fort, Bombay.

It was a posh palon catering to the demands of rajahs and princes and the aristocracy. Admiring the dress of Parsi ladies and their grace he opined: "You Parsis have given every thing to your women", and such other tribute.

While the older generation believed in living within their income, with enough to spare for they behaved to them with more respectful observance and the more equal tenderness, studying their humours". Had this worthy doctor come to India and seen Parsi ladies showing tenderness to their nearest and dearest ones he would have sung paeans of praise. They make themselves the door-mats of their dear homes unafraid of toil, 'rainy days',—perhaps this is also a contributory cause of our longevity—the present generation, alas'! believing in the maxim of 'kal hae or Allah hae'—many of them really the victims of circumstances, thanks to the fast changing times—trust in God, and do not care much, believing that 'tomorrow would take care of itself'. If tomorrow is a dark day, of course by Ahura Mazda's grace there is the Parsee Panchayat Board who come to their rescue and help the lame limping ones over a stile, catering their needs, material and spiritual, thanks to the large number of funds started by far-sighted and kind-hearted co-religionists.

Our statistics of deaths might undoubtedly claim superiority over those of many castes and creeds whose standard of living is either low or very low; but it is doubtful whether they can stand comparison with those of other castes whose standard of living is the same or almost the same as that of the Parsees. So the supposed longevity is a moot point—I mean it is really a moot point in the absence of statistics of other communities, to get which no efforts have been made, as this article is meant to provide light reading for the New Year festival, and is never meant as a thesis on the difficult subject to win the caudal appendage of Ph. D. This I leave to my enterprising and young readers if and when they can attempt that.

The population of the Parsis in India is about a lakh and 17 or 18,000 of which Greater Bombay claims about 60,000 to 70,000, and the remnants who are scattered throughout the world are about 10,000 strong, making up in all about a lakh and a quarter, roughly speaking. At the most the correct figure may be 1,30,000. To get the exact figures I approached the Parsee Punchayet offices, the repository of all Parsee information. What the offices do not know is not worth knowing. I got a pamphlet of statistics of deaths among Parsis of Greater Bombay for 1952 from Mr. Gustadji Antia and the figures of the Parsi population from Mr. Shapurji Desai, the Joint Secretaries, the two faithful and ever-alert watch-dogs of the gates of this heaven on earth for the Parsis!

Statistics

The statistics provide interesting reading. In the group of 91-100 years there were 9 deaths (two males and seven females), In the 81-90 group there were 112 deaths (53 males, 59 females), the 71-80 group showed 224 deaths (125 m., 99 f.); 61-70 gr. gave 216 (106 m., 110 f.); 51 to 60, 131 (72 m., 59 f.); 41 to 50 gave 43 (25 m., 18 f.); 31 to 40 only 22 (13m., 9f.); 25 to 30 only 12 (6 m., 6 f.); 19 to 24, 9; 16 to 18, 6; 11 to 15, 6; 6 to 10, 8.

The 91-100 group includes some who were not 100. A separate list of those over 100 is not given because I am informed no such deaths took place in 1952. However this list will suffice for our purpose. Taking the population of the Parsis in Greater Bombay as 70,000 (as stated above), a percentage could easily be derived. Whether this percentage could be called complimentary or not I cannot say.

Now the centenarians and the near-centenarians, not to speak of the octogenarians and septuagenarians, were those who belonged to a happy generation. Even now occasionally we come across the obituary notices giving the ages of the dead between 91 and 100, and a few over 100.

They are the stragglers who are quitting the stage of the earth reminding us of those happy days, which, alas! will never come back. I shall not go beyond the 100-year period, i.e. A.C. 1853, or at least 150 years, to complete the picture of the 19th century. Judging from the state of affairs that prevailed a century ago, there must have been—why 'must have been,' there were certainly—better days even three or four centuries ago, when India was ruled by Indians and for Indians. Now that our country has won—I should say regained—independence, the Parsis will undoubtedly play their part well, as they have done in India for the last 13 centuries (including the two centuries of alien rule) reaping just rewards. What their economic condition will be cannot definitely be foretold, but the community, I am confident, has nothing to be afraid of if its members are true to themselves and to the great faith they are following and live up to the great commandments of 'Good Thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds.'

Good Life

Having drawn this rosy picture let us go back to the past century—and here we assume the much-talked-of longevity as a settled fact, a reality—the halcyon period of the community. They were the pioneers in trade and commerce, not to speak of other many-sided activities in other spheres, and so their economic condition was certainly of a very high order, and better economic condition led to better way of living which made it easier for many of them to overstep the limit of 'three score years and ten'. They could afford to get better food—and drinks too!—and dress, not to speak of many amenities denied to the majority of our luckless 'teeming millions',—the figure of 32 crores having now advanced to 35, even to 40, according to platform pundits!

If a Zoroastrian knocked up a century of his or her career (like some of their male cricketers knocking up glorious centuries on the cricket fields) it attracts attention of all—thanks to the vocal Parsi press which usually takes a generous notice of such a rare occurrence, and this leaves an impression on the minds of non-Parsi readers of the longevity. Hundreds of cases of deaths having occurred not only at the ages of 100, or 110 and 130 but even 150 and over are reported in the press, among all classes and communities in India and elsewhere. But they receive scanty notice. There is the well-known case of Zaro Agha, who died a few years ago, at the ripe age of 160. Lately we have read about a couple of persons who have lived upto the age of about 125 in the U.P. Such cases do not always get notice, unless some roving reporter happens to know about them. I have not heard of any Parsi having lived upto even 125—at least within living memory. Now let me come to another aspect—not often thought of by many—whether the near-centenarians who quit this mundane stage short of a few years to hit up the century-mark afford delight or dejection to their near and dear ones. To some of them at least, if not to more, death must have proved a happy surcease of all their miseries they endured before folding up the mortal coil.

The diet of the Parsis is their mainstay, leading to good living and longevity. It consists of a happy mixture of all good dishes of all communities in India, nay of even the Westerners. They partake of both vegetarian and meat dishes, and do not stick to the ubiquitous 'dhan' and dal', the staple food of the majority of the 'teeming millions'. Thus they got vitamins in abundance, without the bother of reading about the caloric values of this diet and that and the theory of 'a balanced diet'. They automatically took perhaps the 'balanced diet' without any doctor or faddist teaching them all about it! While males indulged in health-giving exercises in akadas, wrestling, sports &c., women, though not generally indulging in outdoor games kept themselves busy with all domestic work, the hard chores which included the grinding of corns in home 'gantis', rendering their bodies supple and sinuous. Both men and women believed in fortifying their bodies with wholesome diet—and nutritious drinks, whether soft or hard, mind you—and lived a happy and contented life, without the exhortation of the

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1)

MEMBERS HOLD CLUB MUSICAL

Members of Shri Rajkunverba Ladies Club, Rajkot, organised an educative entertainment programme recently. The picture shows members giving an orchestral recital.

Last Look Round

TWILIGHT IN .... U.S.A.?

This is the first reaction to the much advertised and recently published book of Dr. Alfred Kinsey on "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female" (which ought to have been properly titled from the basis of investigation "Sexual Behaviour in the White Female of the United States").

Though the book has been long awaited, the findings which have recently appeared in summary form in papers are not new. It was not merely Dr. Alfred Kinsey, the Indiana biologist, who has been carrying on investigation of this type in the United States; there have been others. Katharine Bement Davis and Lewis M. Terman have preceded Dr. Fritz Wittels, a prominent Psychoanalyst of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and also connected with the New York University. Dr. Wittels brought out a book on "The Sex Habits of American Women" and the cover of the book claims it as "A new presentation of the known and concealed facts concerning the conduct of the American Female in love and marriage.....A brilliant analysis of the modern woman's repressions, frustrations, inhibitions and other psychological and emotional complexes."

Wittels' Book

TO those who have seen Dr. Wittels' handy treatise, the findings of Dr. Kinsey in his eight hundred and odd-page tome, may not come as a surprise. Most of the data on the aberrations of the white woman in the United States which have been laboriously collected from 6,000 females over a number of years by workers of the Kinsey Institute are there in Dr. Wittels' admirable handy little volume with charts for various kinds of aberrations, collected by Terman from a study of about 10,000 females. In his book Dr. Wittels, according to the back cover, "has combined the experience of a lifetime of psychiatric practice with a brilliant understanding of the subconscious motivations of men and women; he has produced a remarkably informative, sympathetic, yet penetrating work that all the intelligent and socially aware men and women will want to have available."

How true!

Dr. Wittels' book appeared sometime in 1951 and the Eton Pocket-Size Books (but unabridged) edition of his work has been available for the last two years in India. Dr. Wittels is one of the small band of medico-psychological pioneers, who under the inspired leadership of Dr. Sigmund Freud, founded the modern school of psychiatry known as the 'science of psychoanalysis.' Member of the Vienna Society of Physicians he was also a charter member of the International Psychoanalytic Association. Dr. Wittels went to the United States in 1928.

The difference now between Dr. Wittels' findings and those of Dr. Kinsey seems to be this. We can take Dr. Wittels' revelations as abnormal behaviour in the psychological sense, though after study he could claim to have established the pattern that obtained among the white women in the United States of America. Dr. Kinsey claims to have stated nothing but the facts collected by his army of sociological investigators. Some of the Kinsey report's findings are said to be merely biological.

Shocking

BUT the revelations considered on the moral side are shocking. "The gap between what society preaches and what women practise is so great that rigid enforcement of our sex laws would send 80 to 90 per cent of them to jail", Dr. Kinsey concludes. But Dr. Kinsey claims the evidence is clear that pre-marital sex experience of some sort contributes to a satisfactory sex adjustment in marriage.

In the first place the findings themselves are sufficiently sordid and add to it this conclusion of Dr. Kinsey seems to encourage the pre-marital experiences of white women in the United States. That is why the reactions in England have led to some heart-searching as to whether the revelations of Dr. Kinsey apply in a large measure to the women of Great Britain also!

Aftermath

IN a free society where women are getting more and more economically independent, it is not expected that the old Victorian ideas of female behaviour will persist. The two World Wars have let loose a spate of circumstances which have contributed to slowly slackening the grip of restrictions on the sex behaviour of the female. Wars, even as Arjuna said in the Bhagwadgita, bring about the predominance of lawlessness and the women of the family become corrupt; and disrupt the family. It is true that the basis of family life is different in the West from that of the East, where in the joint family system the 'paterfamilias' keeps too keen an eye on the behaviour of the members of the family to allow of any aberrations. But in wars, especially when in several fields women's economic stand is quite independent of the male there is more scope for sex experience—either pre-marital or extra-marital. Whatever the idea of sex adjustment in marriage be, the spiral of divorces has been mounting in the Western countries and especially in America, which leads to disruption of married life.

Recently a book "Twilight on India" was published by Gervee Baronte, an American. This is a tourist's book on India wherein the author tries to dive into the evils in Hinduism and stages a repeat performance of Miss Mayo's "Mother India" The author aims at exposing the "insanity and the filth that is corrupting two-thirds of India's population"...."Until Hinduism is broken down nothing can be accomplished in India," is the verdict of the author.

The attack on Hinduism is virulent can be gauged from the following: "India can never become a nation until Hinduism with its superstitions and beastly rites is wiped out"; "Not one step forward can be made in India while Hinduism, like a great snake, is allowed to crawl over the country, soiling every decent ideal and poisoning with its venom the bodies and souls of millions of people."

We leave aside the other perverted accounts of various phases of Indian life and activities which the author has tried to depict in the true style of Miss Mayo. But on the sex side the following is worth quoting to show how the vision of this viewer is completely coloured with animosity. "In actual practice, the worship of the Lingam has given India 87 per cent syphilis, a large portion of world's insanity." There are innumerable instances of such kind of perverted readings of the life of a people throughout the "Twilight in India."

Twilight?

DR. KINSEY'S report on the behaviour of the American female should be an eye-opener to people like Gervee Baronte in the West, who are trying to throw stones at others. The findings of Dr. Wittels and these latest findings of Kinsey do not leave any room to doubt that corruption has eroded both the family as well as married life in the United States of America. To what extent it has done so is for sociologists and psychiatrists to gauge. The number of schizophrenics and mentally unbalanced in the United States is steadily rising. How far is this due to the sex behaviour in the Human Male and Human Female of the white population of the United States of America is a prolific field for study for those interested in the trends in the development of the society of the future in that country.

But one thing is certain. The premarital and extra-marital sex behaviour of the women or men in a country lead directly to the waste of energies of the youth of the country to an abnormal extent. The dominant drive of either the female or the male in bagging a partner can go all out and hamper the personality of the individual. The extreme instance of this trend is today apparent in France. The country in which the gaining of favours of women has a greater importance than the fall of cabinets has come to the state of losing precious lives in a foolhardy war thousands of miles away in Indo-China. The same is happening in France's West African dominions. A friend who recently returned from an extensive tour of the Continent and who spent a considerable time in France studying art was shocked to find the immeasurable fall in standards of sex behaviour in that country measured even with a Western yardstick. He exclaimed "It is a wonder how the country is still being run." Politics of France have often taken shape in boudoirs of fashionable ladies from time to time in the ascendant. What happened in old China because of this sex behaviour of the human male and human female in that country has been graphically described in A.J. Cronin's novel.

Does America—the United States—face a TWILIGHT because of this trend in the sex behaviour of its men and women reported by Dr. Wittels and by Dr. Alfred Kinsey!

Some Hope

RELIGIOUS sentiments are still imposing a little inhibition in regard to (free) sex behaviour among women of the United States according to Dr. Kinsey. According to a New York message in a local paper last week the American National Council of Churches in its annual report said that the church membership in the United States has recorded a 4.1 per cent increase over last year. Every three in five persons are now members of religious bodies. If this means a real turn towards religion, not merely membership of religious bodies, then there is some hope for the United States of getting out of the morass of sex behaviour of the male and female in the country.

Otherwise the Kinsey report will be the beginning of the TWILIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES

Olivier In "The Beggar's Opera"

The courage of Laurence Olivier can never be questioned. His eminence on stage and screen makes him intensely vulnerable; not only has he tremendous standards to live up to as an actor, but as he usually has some other participation in a production he stands to be criticised for choice of subject and for the whole treatment of it, in addition to his own role. Now in "The Beggar's Opera," of which he is co-producer and star, he has added another hazard. He sings—but his courage has been rewarded! This picture shows Macheath in the Gaming Room kissing the actress—Macheath portrayed by Sir Laurence Olivier and the actress portrayed by Margot Graham. A scene from the Wilcox-Neagle production "The Beggar's Opera" (Colour by Technicolor) which is co-produced by Sir Olivier and Herbert Wilcox, and directed by Peter Brook.

Henry Luce And I

BY H. J. SACHS

Lecturer In An American College

I AM beginning my twenty-fifth year of teaching in a good small college. Henry Luce is beginning his sixteenth year of editing "Time" and his eleventh year of editing "Life". I have taught a total of about three thousand students and have tried to get them to think about literature and interpretations of life through literature. Henry Luce has told more than thirty million readers what to think about war and peace, government and economics, movies and radio, divorce and crime, God and the devil, and hundreds of other subjects.

In my teaching I try scrupulously to differtentiate between fact and opinion, possibilities and probabilities. Henry Luce reports in quotation marks the private conversations of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, and Malenkov—conversations reported in quotation marks by no other publication and remarks which have been heard by no ear save his own supernaturally endowed one. What I say is the product of my study and thinking, but Luce can order hundreds of persons to write what he wants them to write, and he can use only that part of their writing which he likes. I cast my little vote. He helps make Presidents.

Obviously Luce is far more intelligent than I. He, not I, saw the tremendous possibilities in a novel kind of news magazine. He, not I, recognized what could be done with a magazine devoted almost exclusively to pictures.

Hundreds of college teachers, however, are better educated, more intelligent, and more honest than Luce; yet Luce probably has more influence on public opinion in the United Sates than all the college teachers combined.

Of course I have known all this for years. Always there has been the consolation that one does one's little best and hopes that truth will prevail. But what consolation remains if one no longer dares to do his best? Newspapers and radio and news magazines are giving students a set of dogmas which teachers can challenge only at great peril. At a recent teachers' convention one English teacher reported that some of his students objected to an honest interpretation of the influence of the Industrial Revolution on eighteenth-century literature. Another said he had been advised not to mention biology in describing the thoughts of Victorian authors. One might as well try to describe a cheese sandwich without mentioning the cheese.

A teacher of history reported that he had been reprimanded for saying there were two sides to the debate about Yalta. A speech teacher was called on the carpet because one of his students in discussing Red China said that our country had always recognized de facto Governments.

In one of my own classes the other day I was discussing the tragedy of Keats's premature death. I mentioned in passing how deplorable it is that at a time when medicine is making giant strides there are so many who cannot afford the best medical care, and that while we are learning how to save hundreds of thousands of lives through modern medicine we are also learning how to kill hundreds of millions through modern war. "Well," said one youngster, "you're not advocating socialized medicine or pacifism, are you?" I hastened to reassure him, but I find myself spending more and more time on pure aesthetics and the pretty little flowers of literature.

Disgustingly craven, you say? But I assure you that no one not teaching in a college has any idea how frightened teachers are.—I.N.F.S.

EXPANDABLE CHILDREN'S SHOE

Boo-Toe expandable sandals, which can be adjusted to several sizes in both length and width, are made by the Blankiette Corp., New York City. Made of Sanforized denim with a rubber sole and available in sizes from 4 to 12, their size can be altered by changing snaps which determine the length or width.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Royal Portraits Of Holland And Her Colonies

Royal portraits make a fascinating philatelic field, albeit one that is rather too wide in its scope for the average collector, for to get together even a moderately representative selection from the whole world will occupy a lifetime and prove crippling to all but the deepest pockets.

Even the variations on the Wyon, Chalon, Von Angeli and other likenesses of Queen Victoria that have graced thousands of British Colonials are out of the question, and if, along with the works of the masters mentioned above are taken the crude and primitive portraits that were used on the early stamps of Mauritius, Victoria and other colonies the task becomes altogether impossible, for many of the stamps are valued at hundreds and thousands of pounds.

But there is already too much 'parochialism' and narrowness in philately, and there is no reason why collectors should confine their activities to the stamps of the Colonies. Royal portraiture can be studied just as well by branching off into other countries. Spain, Portugal, Belgium and most of the European Monarchies which have declined into historical limbo provide a fair selection.

So does Holland, whose stamps run through a wide variety of artistic styles and are almost always superb both in design and execution. In the article reprinted below from the 'Philatelic Magazine', Edgar Lewy discusses the evolution of the Dutch Royal portraits from the first 'Willems' of 1852 to the modern Julianas.

The Dutch have fortunately not confined their activities to contemporary monarchs, for their designers have delved for subjects, into the rich storehouse of history. This article merits the attention of all who want a fairly easy country which is yet a little out of the usual rut with collectors in India.

Dutch Earlies

Only three monarchs have occupied the throne of Holland in the last hundred years, one king and two queens. Like monarchs of other lands, their portraits have played an important part in the composition of stamp designs. But apart from the definitive issues, there have been various commemoratives connected with the Royal House of Orange—Nassau, and the history of the Dutch stamp portraits may not be inapposite.

Holland's No. 1 shows a profile bust, to the right, of King William (Willem) III, who ascended the throne after the death of his father, Willem II, in 1849. The design and engraving of the issue are by J. W. Kaiser of Amsterdam, and the artist chose a naturalistic representation in bust form, placing it in an ornamental frame.

This design lasted for twelve years, until it was replaced, on 12th May, 1864, by another portrait of the King, this time in uniform, fully naturalistic, once more designed and engraved by J. W. Kaiser. This artist is also responsible for the design of the first issue for the Dutch Colonies, a single value for the Netherlands Indies, which shows the King full-face, looking slightly to the left, sorely troubled by the value inscribed immediately above his head!

After three years, Holland again changed her design, this time placing the King, naturalistically portrayed, but with his head sharply servered, in a circular frame. His Majesty has grown notably older and somewhat more bald on this portrait, the work of H. Nusser of Dusseldorf, responsible also for the engraving. When Holland adopted the letterpress printing process, the same picture continued to be employed, though re-designed by H. F. C. ten Kate, and engraved by E. Schilling. The frame grew somewhat more elaborate on this issue (1st July, 1872 which, though printed by Enschede of Haarlem, was produced from plates engraved by the Berlin State Printing Office.

Willem III died on 23rd November, 1890 and was succeeded by his daughter, Wilhelmina, then a girl of ten, who occupied the throne for fifty years, through two world wars. Queen Wilhelmina retired in 1948, and is now living a sheltered life as Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Until she reached her majority, however, she was under the guardianship of Willem III's widow, the late Queen Emma, who outlived her husband by forty-four years.

The first Wilhelmina stamps appeared in 1891, and show the Queen as a pretty young girl, with long hair down to her shoulders. The likeness was drawn by H. Raeder, based on a photograph by the court photographer Kameke, again engraved by E. Schilling of the Berlin State Printing Office.

On attaining her majority at the age of eighteen, Queen Wilhelmina was duly crowned (6th September, 1898) and the Dutch Post Office celebrated the event by issuing a special 1 Gulden stamp, the so-called "Coronation Gulden," which was the first part of a new definitive series.

Coronations

This shows the Queen in the full beauty of her girlhood at the time of her coronation, complete with diadem, set in an ornamental frame typical of the period. The design and engraving of the portrait are the work of Prof. R. Stang; the issue was, of course, recess-printed, and comes in small sheets of 25 (5 x 5). As time was pressing, the value "1 Gulden" was engraved on a special transfer roll, used for the production of this stamp only and differs from the definitive issue of 1899 in the style of lettering used.

The low-value series accompanying these engraved high values also appeared in 1899, and is the work of the well-known French stamp engraver Mouchon, the frame being designed by a Dutchman, D. E. C. Knuttel, and engraved by H. Raeder. This issue was current for 22 years, but, before discussing the next definitives, there are a number of commemoratives to be considered.

In 1913, the House of Orange—Nassau celebrated its Centenary of re-establishment after the removal of the Bonapartist rulers who occupied Holland in the last decade of the 18th century. It was made the occasion of a complete issue of commemoratives, from 2½ cents to 10 Gulden, designed by the well-known architect and engraver K. P. C. de Bazel, and engraved on copper by Prof. J. J. Aarts.

Shown are the heads of Kings Willem I, Willem II, and Willem III, from coins in the State Coin Collection, and Queen Wilhelmina, from a drawing by Prof. Veth. The set is a very handsome specimen of the printers' and engravers' art, and (excepting its top value) can be bought at very reasonable prices. Each monarch is depicted three times, the succession running in chronological order and order of values. Queen Wilhelmina, at the age of 33, already assumes the features familiar from many later emissions.

Stilted Jubilees

Artistically not so successful was the series, issued exactly ten years later, marking Queen Wilhelmina's Silver Jubilee. Her Majesty is portrayed, somewhat unfortunately, with a long neck and short hair style, in profile to the left.

This is easily one of the most unflattering portraits of the Queen, but the artistic quality of the set is redeemed by the design of an enthroned figure (symbolical of the dignity of Royalty), which has a near-mediaeval quality about it.

The designer of both was W. A. van Konijnenburg, to reach fame by a later stamp design, and the engraving was carried out by J. J. Warnaar for the Queen's portrait, and Prof. J. J. Aarts for the allegory. Again a full set was issued on 31st August 1923.

By this time, it was undoubtedly felt that the Coronation Portrait of the Queen was a little out of date, and accordingly Prof. Jan Veth, creator of the sketch from which the 1913 Centenary portrait was taken, was commissioned to design a new type. He chose an arrangement first issued on stamps for the Indies and Curacao and Suriname over 20 years previously: "Queen's Head with Diadem in Circle", Although the issue was designed for letterpress printing, it was photogravure produced, and lasted for fifteen years. Again, the first values were a special issue in honour of the International Stamp Exhibition at The Hague (6th to 17th September, 1924), the full set being released a little later. The engraved high values (die by H. Seegers) appeared in 1926.

Red Cross Issue

In 1927, a series of Red Cross stamps presents us with four more Royal Portraits, by three different designers. Mrs. E. Reitsma-Valenca, a well-known artist and engraver, drew the portrait heads of King Willem III, Prince Hendrik (Queen Wilhelmina's husband and Prince Consort of Holland), and the Queen herself, whilst Miss Debora Duyvis was responsible for the stamp of Queen Emma. C. A. Lion-Cachet designed the final value, an abstract design beyond the scope of this article. The stamps were photogravure printed, and show, incidentally the only stamp portrait of Prince Hendrik, who died in 1933.

The early thirties were the age of elaborate photo-montages (super-imposition of unrelated photographs to form an artistic pattern) and Holland, always quick to adopt latest art techniques to her stamps, issued three values in 1931-33.

An airmail and ordinary mail stamp appeared on 24th September, 1931 (36c. air and 70c.) and an additional 80 cent parcel post value in July, 1933. All three are by Piet Zwart, who superimposed a circular photo portrait of the Queen with diadem on backgrounds representative in Industry, Trade and Traffic.

It is unusual to find a portrait of the Queen in the bottom left-hand corner, but that is where these three issues put it, and a little lost it looks, too! Fokker trimotor planes adorn the airmail stamp, which was issued for internal air-letters (6 plus 30c. air fee).

House Of Orange Anniversary

1st April, 1933, saw the issue of four values marking the 400th anniversary of the birth of Willem I (William the Silent) of Orange. The 1½ cent stamp shows his coat of arms, the 5, 6 and 12½ cent stamps the Prince at various stages of his life. The engraving by Goltzius was used as the original for the 5 cent stamp (adapted by P. W. van Baarsel, engraved by R. Steinhausen), whilst the 6 cent value (designed and engraved by H. Seegers) was taken from the portrait in oils by Van Key, now in the Mauritshuis, The Hague. Van Baarsel was also the designer of the 12½ c. stamp, after a painting by Van Key, now in Kassel (Germany), the engraving being the work of R. Steinhausen and J. J. Warnaar.

Queen Juliana makes her first philatelic appearance, together with her mother, on a pair of stamps issued in 1934 for the benefit of the National Crisis Committee. A very fine likeness of Queen Wilhelmina (5 plus 4c.) was designed by Fokko Meeks, engraved by Warnaar and Steinhausen, whilst Van Baarsel was responsible for the Juliana design, engraved by Seegers, Warnaar and Steinhausen. Crowned initials of the Royal ladies are incorporated into the designs.

A third design, which belongs to the same series, though issued six months later (October 1st) shows Queen Emma (then Queen Mother), from a photo by F. Ziegler, adapted by W. J. Rozendaal, engraved by Seegers. This is the second, and last Dutch stamp showing this grand old lady.

Queen Wilhelmina celebrated her 40th Anniversary of Accession in 1938, and again a set of three values was issued for Holland (and similar sets for all her colonies). This stamp design is by Pijke Koch, letters by J. van Krimpen, showing the Royal head facing left. The arrangment is somewhat similar to the George VI definitives of Great Britain, but has more air, and consequently appears much better designed.

1940 saw a new range of definitives incorporating another portrait of the Queen, designed by W. A. van Konijnenburg, with lettering by J. van Krimpen. This beautifully arranged series, printed in rich colours, was re-issued

CAMBODIA

A local deity is the central subject of this new stamp of Cambodia, a trouble spot which has been quite a lot in the news recently.

virtually unaltered, after the defeat of Germany in 1945, when some additional values made their appearance.

On 16th May, 1945, the set was re-issued with three new values, and February, 1947, saw the addition of a 6c. stamp. Some nicely engraved high values in the same design (by S. L. Hartz) complete the set, and these again were only issued after the war.

The Dutch Government in Exile had printed a set of stamps (by Bradbury Wilkinson), for use after the liberation and these were circulated in June, 1944, with additional values in 1946. Initially they were for use on Dutch merchant navy ships, but were issued in the liberated Southern provinces in 1944-45, and generally after the liberation, concurrently with the Konijnenburg type. The designer of this set was Prof. J. B. Romein, the engraver of the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina E. Dawson. The portrait is very natural, but quite different from those used on the Haarlem-printed issues.

Hartz Heads

Queen Wilhelmina's last definitives appeared in 1947, when a magnificent series, based closely on the Penny Black, appeared from designs by S. L. Hartz, with lettering by Van Krimpen. A light portrait bust of the Queen is framed by scrollwork and set on a solid background, printed in rich colours. The bust was a special creation in white plaster—really a plaque in nigh relief—which was photographed, and these photos used as the basis for the designs. Higher values, engraved, show the borderwork in lighter tones, and the portrait die cut by S. L. Hartz. There are no Gulden values of this series.

Finally, the same team of designers created the Golden Jubilee pair, showing the well-known profile bust with simple lettering and the dates, in the enlarged format used for commemoratives. This design also was used for the Dutch Colonies, who also adopted the definitive designs as far as possible.

Queen Juliana acceded to the throne immediately after the Golden Jubilee of her mother, and two stamps, showing her full-face in a diamond shaped frame, were issued in honour of the event. These are still current at the time of writing and are the work of Hartz and Van Krimpen. This pair is also responsible for the current definitives of Holland and her colonies, showing the same full-face portrait on a background of crowned JR's. The Gulden values (engraved again by Prof. Hartz) are not so successful, as they are panelled off by the compartments containing the name and value.

This then concludes the survey of Dutch royal personages on the stamps of Holland.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Blank Week

The soccer week in Bombay was absolutely blank due to the Western India Football Association's belated decision to give the ground a complete rest. There was enough of clamouring from all quarters, including spectators, about suspending games for sometime as the ground was almost dug up.

The Cooperage surface is not at all firm; on the contrary, it is a very mild and shifty one. Besides the top layer of mud, the lower surface is mostly composed of sand—sea sand, due to entirely to the proximity of the place to the sea. It is only a question of digging about six inches or a foot and this is evident. The last two years have been neglectful years for the beautiful ground. No new mud or manure was used. Infact, it was getting firmer and firmer and water could not soak in very easily. This year it became even worse with the continuous and heavy rain and the frequent games, almost day after day, two at a stretch was too much of a strain. Booted play even had the turf torn up badly and chunks of earth were hurled around.

The ground has to be kept trim now as the blue riband of Western India's soccer, the Rovers Cup, will commence in the second week of September. The Callan Cup is being played from next week end, but with plenty of sunshine and the weeks rest, a good firm ground will be produced.

Rovers Cup

The Rovers Cup has been limited to 32 teams of which 13 will come

from up-country. Two sides will make the trip from Pakistan—the Sind Leather Works XI and the frequent visitors, Lahore Raiders. Calcutta will see it's famed Mohan Bagan side make the trip if all goes well with the W.I.F.A. and the financial negotiations. The Mohun Bagan side want better travelling facilities—third class wont do! Calcutta sides always higgle-haggle about their trip to our tournaments.

IFA Shield

Bombay's soccer idols, India Culture League are leaving this weekend for Calcutta to take part in the Indian Football Association Shield tournament. They have acquired services of J. D'Sa of Central Railway and may be some two or three extras. D'Sa is playing at the top of his form and is certainly going to do well in good company. Infact, D'Sa could have found a place in Bombay's State team, even as a reserve considering the fact that injured Sawant is a mere passenger.

Strange

Two years ago, the National tournament was played in Bombay and I remember a rather queer incident. A certain youngster playing as right winger for the State side did not perform well the first time due entirely to nervousness. Do you think he got a second chance? No! After the game he was told he would not be played the next time; he threw his bag down in disgust and said that he would never again play for Bombay even if he was chosen.

Down here, I mean in Bombay, everyone seems to be very much interested in the progress of the National Football Championship now in its final stage at Calcutta. Who will win is something rather difficult to answer, but I'm pretty sure that the holders, Mysore will have the biggest say as they are already in the final having disposed of Hyderabad with a gift goal.

Bihar Improves

The most surprising stuff about the progress booted play has made comes from way down the Bihar State side. They have made good use of the light boots made in Calcutta and with shrewd close in formation and speed, they are able to outwit a powerful Bengal side. Two drawn games are an indication that Bihar, who were unconsidered a season back, are now a factor to be reckoned with and within a season or two will prove that they are the top-most side in India. They have drawn for a second time on the mere co-ordinated performance, while Bengal seem to enthuse over a star-studded combination with no cohesion whatsoever. They have reshuffled their side so badly that to perform like a team was impossible and they almost paid the penalty.

Bombay Poor

Bombay have not been showing off well despite the fact that they have taken to boots much earlier than other sides in the tournament. But this is due to the constant reshuffling of the outfit for every match.

After disposing off Madhya Pradesh in the first round by the narrow margin of an odd goal in three, Bombay met the Services XI and were, lucky to earn a draw the first time. The second occasion was a foregone conclusion. The Services XI is well-known for its moody play and their second performance was nowhere near the first. They were, of course, without the services of clever Sukhlal, who was nursing an injury, but they were completely eclipsed by the Bombay intermediate line that was completely reshuffled with speedy halves instead of brawny ones.

Bombay await the winners of the Bengal-Bihar tie. Whosover, they meet, they are mostly certainly going to have a tough time. Sawant seems to be out of the picture. He hasn't yet put on his boots after making the trip to Calcutta. He received a leg injury in the Zonal match at the Cooperage and did not show it to anyone lest he be left behind on medical grounds. He is still nursing his injury, I presume and is a mere spectator.

On the day he received the injury, both coach Mandon and skipper Papen asked him to have it attended to, but he seemed absolutely diffident about it and walked away. Now, he is paying the penalty. A medical examination or physical fitness test must be held each time a team goes on tour otherwise there are more passengers than players.

College Soccer

The Inter-Collegiate Football Championship is no longer the monopoly of one single college gaining top-honours, but it certainly could do with some improvement. It has now reached the semi-final stage and has been held up for some reason or the other, but I gathered that the Siddarth College are awaiting the arrival of one of the stars players, who is away in Calcutta assisting the State side.

The standard of the games has improved now in the last eight stage, but that is due to these teams being the good ones. St. Xavier's, for instance, plays in the Junior Division of the Harwood League, while five of Siddarth's players represent some side or the other in the Senior Division. Ruia and Khalsa also possess players who dominate the regular league at Parel.

It is good to see that these sides at least have insisted upon their players being booted on any type of ground.

I have been particularly impressed by the marksmanship of St. Xavier's centre forward John Charles. He has the knack of first timing a shot straight into the net from any position. It is goals that matter in winning a match.

I said something about the lack of proper supervision at these games. But this has not been the case in the quarter-final stage. Instead Senior referees have been appointed and with it the standard of the game has risen by leaps and bounds.

St. Xavier's and Siddarth are the favourites for the title. Siddarth were the holders.

Board Meeting

The Board of Control for Cricket in India meets at Calcutta's Eden Gardens this week-end. The election of the new office-bearers is going to be a devated affair with three candidates for the post of President. Will D'Mello be back again; or if Pankaj Gupta is a candidate, I wonder whether a Bengali affair will be the dominating factor?

The most important decision will be about some amendments to the Board's constitution. But what about amending the committee's way.

Asian T. T.

A team of eight has been chosen to represent India at the Asian Table Tennis Championships, which are to be played in Tokyo from September 7 onwards.

K. Jayant, R. Bhandari, T. Thiruvengadam, Dilip Sampat and Yatin Vyas will be the men's representatives; K. Nagaraj and Sudhir Thackersey are the reserves.

Three women players have also been chosen. They are Sayeed Sultana, Irene Samuel and Ruby Satarawalla.

The team leaves from Calcutta by air on September 1.

The team was announced hardly a week before the trip date and over and above each player has to find his own finance. Already Dilip Sampat of Bombay has withdrawn; more are likely and they are not to blame.

It was a disgrace to see table tennis officials in Bombay moving round on the penultimate day of the C.C.I. Championships trying to pass the hat round in order that Yatin Vyas may make the trip.

Bengal Win In Second Replay

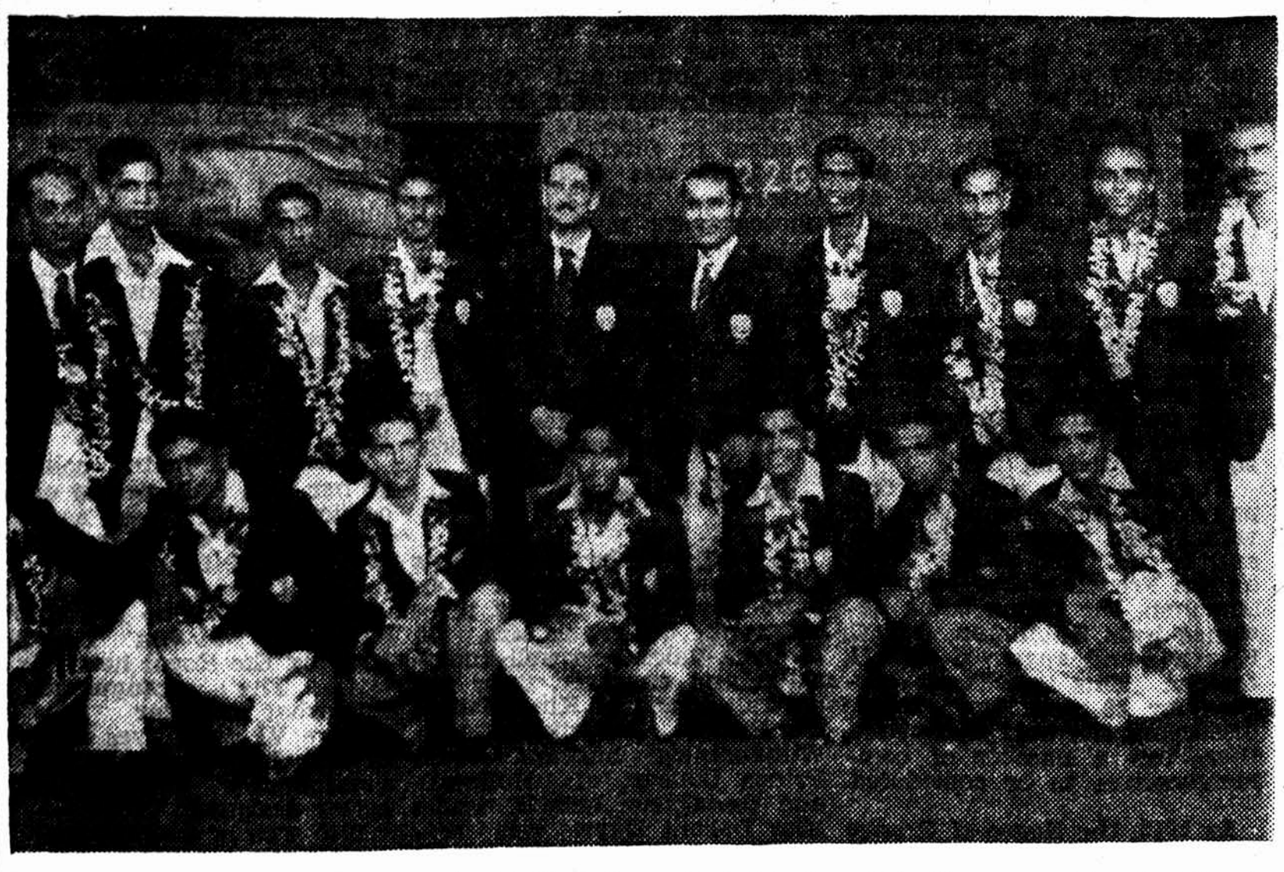
Bengal secured an odd goal in three win over vastly improved Bihar in the twice replayed second round encounter of the National Soccer Championship. The visiting side seemed to be a worn down outfit, otherwise Bengal would have had a hard time.

Rovers Cup Up-Country Entries

The Rovers Cup up-country entries seem to be quite satisfactory seeing that 15 teams have already accepted the Western India Football Association's request.

They are as follows:—Lahore Raiders; Orissa Athletic Association; Wimco, Madras; Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore; Hyderabad Police (the holders); Rabbani, Kamptee; Mohun Bagan, Calcutta; Rajasthan Club, Calcutta; New Delhi Heroes; Hyderabad Sporting Association; Kanpur District Association; Maharashtra Football Association; Mysore XI and Bangalore Muslims.

IN QUEST OF NATIONAL TITLE



Group photograph of Bombay St ate Football team that left for Calcutta on August 18 to participate in the National Foot ball Championship of India for the Santosh Trophy. The members of the team are: standing, left to right Roy, D. Norris, Sawant, Papen (Captain), F. J. Chinoy (Manager), Mendon (Coach), Krishnan, Bhaskaran, Sanjiva and George. Sitting, left to right R. Norris, Middlecoat, A. Braganza, Neville D'Souza, Narayanan and Janki, Ayoob and Santiago, who also left for Calcutta with the team are absent in the photograph.

Around The World Of Sports

BY MORTON VON DUYKE

PARIS, (INS).

GILBERT LAVOINE, France's European welterweight champion, unleashed a fourth-round left hook to knockout Belgian Kid Dussart in a title bout at Nice.

Before 5,000 spectators many who were in town for the Carnival of Nice, Lavoine belted the Belgian all over the ring. Dussart hit the canvass three times in the second round. The bell dragged him from defeat.

Dussart came back more powerfully in the third round. But a solid left hook between the eyes thrown by Lavoine in the fourth round finished the fight. The challenger blacked out for the count.

Lavoine's victory was warmly received by French fans. The Frenchman appeared in top form and greatly improved over his last fight with Cliff Curvis in Paris.

Lavoine's manager plans to get his fighter to the United States for a boxing tour. He believes the French champ can show Americans some good boxing.

*

Innocenzio Gonzales, 23, centre-forward on Uruguay's national soccer team just signed a contract with the Nimes, France, club.

He displayed a strong offensive game in try-outs in France and Austria.

Jean Boiteux, France's 19-year-old olympic champion of the 400-meter swim, who disappeared from his home the end of July, recently arrived in Oran, Algeria. He was accompanied by Monique Poirot, reportedly his childhood sweetheart.

Boiteux threw the French sports world into a tither when he stomped out of his home leaving no trace of his whereabouts. His departure followed on argument with his father about his swimming.

His father is said to have refused to let Jean swim in any further meets unless he (the father) coached and directed him.

At Oran the Olympic champ said he was on vacation and had no plans for his swimming future.

*

Louis Rosier, French auto racing champion, grabbed the Grand Prix Automobile of Sables — d'Olonne by out-driving two first-placers in the double-heat 182 kilometer race.

Jean Behra won the first heat with superb driving and took the lead in the second heat but smashed his left rear hub thirteen laps from the finish and abandoned.

Just before Behra quit Maurice Trintignent and Rosier began a harrowing fight for second place. Trintignent took it. Rosier however won the over-all race. He drove with great skill and used all the strategy he has learned as a racing veteran. He knows when he put the heat on his opponents, when to ease off. He also had one idea in mind — the final result not victories in the separate heats.

The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1953

PLAN OF ACTION FOR PARDI SATYAGRAHA

'Asoka Mehta To Join First Batch

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NINE hundred and ninety-five volunteers drawn from 31 villages of the Pardi Taluka will start tilling with their own implements the lands lying between the village of Damrav and Paria of that Taluka, on the morning of September 1, thus launching the Socialist-sponsored Satyagraha.

This in fact will be the first batch of Satyagrahis which will be led by Mr. Uttambhai Patel, a local leader of the Taluka.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. Pratap Shah and Shrimati Vasanti Shroff from Bombay will also participate in the Satyagraha on the first day along with Messrs. Ishwarbhai Desai and Natwar Mody from Surat.

In case the volunteers are arrested by the police on the first day, a second fresh batch of volunteers will continue the Satyagraha on September 5 and a third batch on September 10.

Disclosing this at a press conference Mr. Asoka Mehta averred that the problem of unemployment and starvation in the Pardi Taluka was very acute. As about 55 per cent of land was under grass the landless labour had neither land nor employment. The sole avenue of employment in the Taluka was land, as there was very little trade and no industry at all. Unfortunately that avenue was now blocked. The density of population in the Taluka was 682 per square mile and the seriousness of the situation could, therefore, very well be realised from this. It was for this reason that they had put forth the demand for 5,000 acres of land for cultivation here and now."

Mr. Mehta explained that at this stage this demand was not for transfer of ownership or for redistribution of lands, but solely for making the land available for tilling as against pasture. It was true that cattle had to live, but it was equally true that human beings had also to live. To resolve the complicated problem of ownership and use of lands they demanded a committee of Inquiry or preferably a Land Commission to be set up.

2,000 NOTICES

Referring to the two thousand notices served by the State Government on landowners in Pardi Taluka, Mr. Mehta said that he was not at all happy about it, because excepting a hundred or so the owners were small holders and nothing was gained by robbing Peter to rehabilitate Paul. In fact he would have preferred concentrating attention on 100 big owners.

The lands on which the Satyagraha is to be launched between the villages of Damrav and Paria constitute an area of about 1,000 acres. They were under crop cultivation before. At present they belonged to a group of five landowners, who were among the top ten landowners owning over 500 to 3,000 acres of land in the Taluka.

PLAN OF ACTION

Mr. Mehta said that volunteers had been drawn from all the 82 villages of the Taluka and only those from 32 villages will offer Satyagraha on the first day. They will till the land. If cultivation is allowed, work will continue from day to day. If arrests were made, volunteers drawn from all the 82 villages will court arrest from September 1 onwards. Next batches of volunteers will offer Satyagraha at other centres of the Taluka.

Nehru's Reply To Pak Premier

NEW DELHI, August 29 (UPI): Prime Minister Nehru will send a reply shortly to Pakistan Prime Minister's memorandum handed over to him yesterday by Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Pakistan High Commissioner in India, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

The memorandum is under active consideration.

INDO-PAK PREMIERS TO MEET SOON ?

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, has sent his suggestion to Mr. Nehru, India's Prime Minister, that a meeting between them might soon be necessary.

The meeting may follow after Mr. Nehru's reply to Mr. Mohammed Ali has been received.

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): The Communists are to release 40 more United Nations prisoners of war tomorrow, it was learned here today.

Delhi Gets 'Quake Shock

PEOPLE RUN IN PANIC AT GORAKHPUR

NEW DELHI, August 29 (UPI): Delhi experienced an earthquake shock at 7-28 this morning.

According to the Meteorological Department, the tremor was felt in other centres also. Reports reached here show that the tremor was felt at Lucknow, Allahabad, Banars and Gorakhpur.

In Gorakhpur, most people ran out of their houses in fear. No damage has so far been reported.

In Allahabad, the shock lasted about fifteen seconds. Some houses are reported to have been damaged.

AT GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Aug. 29 (UPI): An earthquake shock of very slight intensity was felt here between 7-30 and 7-40 a.m. today. Three tremors of half a second's duration were reported at the interval of fifteen seconds, but before the people realised its true nature, the tremor had subsided.

No damage to life and property has been reported.

Earthquake Tremors In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29 (UPI): Two mild tremors lasting over 30 seconds and fourteen seconds respectively were felt in quick succession at 7-28 hours this morning in Lucknow.

Tremors of mild intensity lasting over half a minute were also felt in the eastern districts of the State. No loss of life or property is reported so far.

For Entering Holy Of Holies

General Neguib of Egypt is now in Mecca on pilgrimage. During his visit he is wearing the traditional white robes of a pilgrim. INP Photo shows: President Neguib stripped to the waist washes his feet in traditional manner before entering the Great Mosque at Mecca to pray.

Story Of Tragic End Of

DANISH YOUTH WHO WANTED TO MAKE INDIA HIS HOME

BOMBAY, August 29 (NAFEN).

THE story of a Danish youth from Copenhagen who wanted to make India his home and devote his entire life to this country and her people but who is believed to have died in a concentration camp during the last world war, was narrated to NAFEN today by Mr. Harold Elvin.

Frej Jessen, the Danish youth of 21, while on a round-the-world trip on a bicycle, came to India in 1937. Charmed by the simple manners of the Indian people, he came to like India.

He then wrote to Mahatma Gandhi little expecting to get a reply, but more than a mere reply, he received an invitation to visit him. The meeting made a deep impression on him. This brought about an overall change on his outlook on life.

He threw his European clothes away, took to the Indian costume of the district he lived in and hoped to stay there for the rest of his life.

Jessen had travelled through Yugoslavia, Turkey, Iraq and India and wrote to Elvin about his journeys.

On coming to India, however, he informed Elvin that he had decided to devote the rest of his life to India. So they did not meet at San Francisco.

On the outbreak of the World War II, Elvin happened to be in Copenhagen and telephoned Jessen's father to ask about his son. But it was Jessen himself who answered the telephone. Elvin was surprised.

Jessen then explained he was there 'en route' to Edinburgh to become a doctor. The Indian people in the district he had worked in had collected the enormous amount of money necessary for him to learn medicine at Edinburgh University. When he had asked them what was the best thing he could do, they said: "Go away and come back a doctor."

But because of the war Jessen could not go to Edinburgh.

At the end of hostilities, Mr. Elvin said, he learned that Jessen had perished in a wartime concentration camp.

"Now it is my desire that I should know the district and the people who wanted Jessen to become a doctor and believed in his honesty of purpose. I may explain to them his unfortunate end," said Elvin.

Linguistic States

Maharashtra Congress Chief's Rejoinder To Mr. S. K. Patil

NEW DELHI, August 29 (H.S.).

SHRI Deokinandan Narayan Sharma, M.P., and President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, has issued a strong rejoinder to Shri. S.K. Patil's statement opposing the formation of 'Linguistic States'

Following is the text of Shri Sharma's statement:—

"Shri S. K. Patil has in an interview, published from New Delhi, stated that he was against the formation of linguistic states. I do not understand why Shri. Patil chose this particular moment for rushing to the Press. The Andhra State Bill was about to pass and the High Power Commission is to be appointed. To my mind, Shri Patil's statement goes contrary to the resolutions of the Congress, which has time and again declared itself in favour of Linguistic States. At the Hyderabad Congress, which was held in January last and where Shri. Patil was present, this question came for discussion and it was resolved to "reorganise the States on Linguistic basis along with other considerations."

Referring to Shri Patil's contention that nearly 80 to 90 per cent population of the Bombay City was in favour of his views, Shri Sharma states: "How and when Shri Patil ascertained that 80 to 90 per cent population of Bombay is opposed to the formation of Maharashtra or Gujerat States? Has he at least ascertained the views of the B.P.C.C. of which he is the head?"

In this lengthy statement, Shri Sharma has also dealt with other points, raised by Shri Patil in his interview referring to the non-*benefit of a linguistic state and his* (Patil's) doubts regarding the administrative efficiency of such states.

MORE SUPPORT TO S. K. PATIL

NEW DELHI, August 29 (NAFEN): Increasing support for Mr. S. K. Patil's views on linguistic states, in general, and on a separate Maharashtra State, in particular, is evident in Parliamentary lobbies.

Many senior Maharashtrian Members are inclined to support Mr. Patil's stand, although they do not agree with him entirely.

For instance, Mr. H. V. Pataskar, a senior Member from Maharashtra and former Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, associated himself with the view that for some years to come the demand for a separate Maharashtra or Gujerat State should be shelved.

Andhra, Mr. Pataskar said, was a new experiment, and "let us see how it works and benefit by the experience."

Even Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, a strong advocate of linguistic states, favours moderation in dividing India on this basis. He agrees with Mr. Frank Anthony that there should be no undue haste.

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(6926)

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Enabling Pound To Look Dollar In The Face

'WEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS TO MEET

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Another conference of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers will be held in London this winter to review the progress made so far in restoring and maintaining the strength of and to consider further steps for enabling Pound to look Dollar in the face

The first conference of Commonwealth Finance Minsters was held in London from January 15 to 21, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer. A commuique issued at the end of the conference stated that the proposals that the Ministers would put before their Governments were calculated to ensure that the sterling area as a whole would be in balance with the rest of the world in respect of the second half of 1952. And with this end in view four main measures were contemplated in various degrees in each country (1) action to combat inflation by a tighter credit policy and some cuts in Governcent expenditure (2) increased export earnings (3) long term borrowing "in some countries" (4) import cuts throughout the sterling area.

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN RAILWAY

TENDER NO. 1|53-54

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the maximum quantity of the items 1 to 11 and 23,000 of the item 12 of the following standard track sleepers at the rate including Sales Tax not exceeding each F.O.R. and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 30-9-1953.

(1) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—1st Class at Rs. 18, (2) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—2nd Class at Rs. 14, (3) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—1st Class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 16, (4) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 13, (5) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak—1st class at Rs. 8, (6) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak—2nd class at Rs. 6|-, (7) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak —1st class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 7-8|-, (8) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 6|- (9) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal & Teak—1st class at Rs. 5|-, (10) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal and Teak—1st class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 4-8|-, (11) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 4|- and (12) L. N. G. (5' x 6" x 4") Sal and Teak—1st Class at Rs. 4-4.

Stocks lying at rail-heads should be shown separately in the Tender. No sleepers will be accepted from stations on N. E. Railway in U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railheads at Jogbani, Naksalbari, etc, on N.E. Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of tender documents will cost Rs. 10|- and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at 11, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10|- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach. Suppliers from Mofussil areas may ask for the tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on remitting Rs. 10|- to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach by Money Order and submitting the Postal Money Order Receipt along with their applications.
SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER EASTERN GROUP.

(6948)

'Khamaria Day' In Jubbulpore

WORKERS URGED TO REMAIN UNITED

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 29.

The Defence Services employees here organised a procession and held public meeting on Friday, under the presidentship of Jagannath Prasad Tiwari, to observe Khamaria Day. Prominent leaders addressed the meeting and deplored the alleged repressive policy of the Government and warned that it would not break the solidarity of the factory workers.

Congress manned INTUC workers were vehemently criticised and resolutions were passed urging Government to withdraw proceedings against the Khamaria factory workers and institute a thorough inquiry.

BOMBAY'S VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE BUREAU

Pioneering Work In Helping To Choose Careers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Vocational Guidance Bureau set up by the Government of Bombay has done a good deal of pioneering work in the matter of choosing careers on the basis of one's aptitudes and interests which would ultimately help solve to some extent the problem of unemployment in the country.

The immediate objective of the Bureau is the dissemination of information about courses of studies and requirements of occupations. This is being done in a number of ways—through publications, personal and postal queries, carer conferences for high school leavers and college students, press-notes, visits to places of employment, films, radio talks, lectures, weekly notices to colleges, etc.

In this task, the Bureau is assisted by the teachers and college professors trained by it. By now, about 250 high school teachers, many of them headmasters, and about 20 professors have been trained. On returning to their schools and colleges, they are expected to set up "Career Information Centres". To keep them in touch with the latest developments, a bi-monthly "News-Letter" has been started. Copies of important advertisements, new monographs published by the Bureau, particulars of new courses or opportunities of employment are regularly sent to them.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

The long-term objectives include the preparation of the tools necessary for finding out the aptitudes and interests of the pupils. A standard "Cumulative Record Card" has been designed and secondary schools have been advised to use it. The card is meant to record for the entire school life of the pupil not only his academic progress but also data regarding his intelligence, aptitudes, interests, personal qualities, etc.

The Bureau is also engaged in standardising psychological tests. Tests used in other countries cannot be used straight-away in India.

Before using a test, it has to be tried out to find its validity. With a view to testing the validity of tests, the bureau is engaged in conducting experimental studies in different types of schools and colleges. These studies will not only establish the utility of the tests, but they will also help those institutions in selecting their students on a scientific basis. A number of institutions, where the validity of the tests have been established, are already using psychological tests as part of the selection procedure.

The Cost Of Korea Conference

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): Secretary-General of the U.N. told the General Assembly yesterday that the Korean Political Conference would cost between 250,000 and 550,000 dollars. This supplementary budget, it was explained, was necessary because of the technical services required.

Indian Force Moves Into Neutral Zone

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (UPI): The Advance Party of the Indian Custodian Force began to move yesterday morning into the demilitarised zone of Korea near Munsan, according to an official announcement by the United Nations Military Armistice Commission. It said the Advance Party which consists of a hospital unit will have completed its movement today.

MADRAS ELECTRICITY BANS REMOVED

MADRAS, Aug. 29 (UPI): The Madras Government has forthwith lifted the ban on the electricity connections on new or additional industrial loads in the hydro-electric and Madras electricity systems.

This follows a further improvement in the water storage position in the reservoirs of the State.

Peter Townsend Arrives In London

LEAVES FOR UNKNOWN DESTINATION

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): Group Captain Peter Townsend, whose reported romance with Princess Margaret has caused widespread controversy in Britain, because he is divorced, arrived in London yesterday by air from Brussels.

Townsend has been acting as British Attache in the Belgian capital. He has come to Britain to take part in a conference of British Air Attaches and to attend the annual aircraft display at Farnborough.

On decending from the plane Townsend left the airport by car for an unknown destination.

Wave Of Murders In Tunisia: France Concerned

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): Well-informed sources said here yesterday that France was to take certain steps to prevent the continuation of the present wave of murders in Tunisia of pro-French Tunisians.

This source said that responsible quarters had been considerably concerned lately over these attacks.

It was noted however, that there had been some slackness in the present tension in Tunisia following the signature of certain decrees dealing with appointments by the Government of Tunis.

Answer To A-Bomb ?

LONDON, August 29 (NAFEN).

A strong drink may ward off the effects of atom bomb radiation, according to Dr. J. Gordon Cook, writing in the "Family Doctor" published by the British Medical Association.

Experiments have shown that mice dosed with alcohol survived radiation. Although there is no guarantee that what is good for mice is good for humans, "there seems every justification for taking a protective dose of alcohol, as soon as it is known atom bombs are on the way," says Dr. Cook.

513 East Berlin Police Desert

BERLIN Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP).

Five hundred and thirteen policemen from the Soviet sector in Berlin have deserted and passed into the western sector during the period from July 27 to August 27.

This record figure was given last evening by the Berlin section of the American High Commission in Germany.

Italian Cabinet Meets

ROME, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): Italian Premier Guiseppe Pella yesterday called the first cabinet meeting since his Government won a vote of confidence from both Houses.

Principal problems to be solved, before Parliament returns on September 22 were discussed at the meeting, particularly the question of carrying over bills not voted through in the last legislature to the present legislature.

Quack Giving Lessons On Sex Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 28: Sialkot Police have apprehended a quack, who was alleged to be giving lessons on sex matters to young and old.

The Police described the place as a regular 'den' of prostitution and they recovered two minor girls from the place who were there at the time of the raid.

The accused, it is reported, admitted that he was doing this practice on medical grounds. The police have registered a case against him and further investigations are in progress.

A Confidence Trick On M.P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29: Mr. P. D. Tandon, M.P. is now sadder and wiser as he has been cleverly cheated of Rs. 425. It is reported that a man approached him with a letter, apparently written by his friend, requesting for financial assistance. Mr. Tandon readily gave a bearer cheque which was immediately cashed by the unknown man. Later on, it was discovered that none of Mr. Tandon's friends had written such a letter.

Bid To Break Air Record

BRITISH PILOT'S PLAN

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): An attempt to break the world's air record may be made shortly by Neville Duke, famous British test pilot. The record is now held by an American sabre fighter with a speed of 717.7 miles per hour.

Duke's plane is to be a prototype of the fighter Hunter which is already in highest priority production by the Hawker Company.

If it takes place, the attempt will be made before the Annual Air Show which is due to start on September 8.

CAUGHT IN THE FURY OF FLOOD

Dead Bodies Found

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29: Eight dead bodies were found floating in the rain affected area of Rasra Tehsil, some of them carrying umbrellas and lathis, in their hands. Apparently, they were caught in the furious currents and were unable to obtain shelter.

Nadar Invited By Working Committee

MADRAS, Aug. 29 (UPI): Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee has been invited to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held at New Delhi on September 19 and 20.

Mr. Kamaraja is now on a tour of Tamil Nad along with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan in connection with the Bhoodan movement.

ATOM PLANT STRIKE CALLED OFF

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI): The 500 employees at the Campenhurst Atomic Energy Centre who went out on a lightning 24-hours strike on Thursday were back at work again yesterday morning.

The strike was called against action of two persons who, the employees complained spied on them in the washrooms and accused them loitering there. The strikers request for a ten-minute tea break in the afternoon was also being passed by their unions in negotiation with the employers.

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 29 (UPI): Three women were arrested here yesterday by the Prohibition Police for breach of prohibition law. It is alleged that the arrested fare Centre will be held on Sunfilled with liquor hidden in jowar bags on their head.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Vad 6, 2009
Muslim: Zilhej 19, 1372
Parsi: Gatha 3, 1322
Sunrise: 6-24 a.m.
Sunset: 6-56 p.m.
Hightide: 03-40, 15-30
Lowtide: 09-26, 21-52

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

VICHAR VIKAS MANDAL, PAREL. Lecture by Dr. S. S. Ajgaonkar on 'Food and Health' at Saraswati Commercial Institute, Poibaodi, Parel, 9 p.m.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION meeting of the members of the medical profession at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty to protest against the present Sales Tax on all the spirituous medicinal preparation. Dr. C. S. Patel will preside.

OPEN CONTRACT BRIDGE TOURNAMENT Prize distribution ceremony at Brahman Sabha Hall Girgaum 4 p.m.

FORT WELFARE CENTRE Final contest and prize distribution ceremony of the open elocution competition for school students for the J. K. Mowdavala Challenge Trophy at St. Xavier's High School hall 4 p.m.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL Prize distribution ceremony at Capitol Cinema 9-30 a.m.

ORIENTAL STAFF SOCIAL GATHERING Modi Hall, R. K. Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo St. 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Indwelling Krishna (Message of Krishna Jayanti)" at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: At 6 p.m., at Sangham premises, Pioneer School Building, Telang Road, Matunga, Mr. V. Subbarayar will talk on 'Thiruvembavai'.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "Maya Theory" Antagonistic to "Karma", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY). Public meeting at 9 p.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, to mobilise public opinion against the proposed Rent Control Act Amendment Bill.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

Advancement By Two Points

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During July last, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay (on base year ended June 1934 equal to 100) advanced by two points to 373 and that for Ahmedabad (on base year ended July 1927 equal to 100) by six points to 288, while that for Sholapur (on base year ended January 1928 equal to 100) receded by a single point to 333.

In Bombay, there was a rise of eight points to 339 in the miscellaneous group. In Ahmedabad, the index numbers for the food and the fuel and lighting groups advanced by eight and three points to 314 and 280, respectively, while at Sholapur the index number for the miscellaneous group declined by three points to 378.

ORISSA'S GIFT TO FLOOD VICTIMS

MADRAS, Aug. 29 (UPI): The Government of Orissa have donated two wagon loads of raw rice for the relief of the flood-affected people of Godavari district.

The Madras Government has thanked the Orissa Food Minister Mr. Sadasiva Tripathi for the donation. One wagon-load is expected to be sent to the Sub-Collector, Rajahmundri, East Godavari and the other to the Collector of the West Godavar at Kovvur.

Widespread Rain In Konkan

POONA, Aug. 29 (UPI): Following is the All India weather summary report for Saturday:

Summary of observation recorded at 08-30 hrs. I.S.T.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in the Punjab Kumaon Hills, Vindhya Pradesh, the Konkan and East Rajasthan. It has occurred locally in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, plains of West Uttar Pradesh, and of the Punjab (I), in southeast Madhya Pradesh, Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore Cochin and at a few stations in Orissa, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, west Madhya Pradesh and in the rest of the peninsula outside north Hyderabad and Mysore. Isolated heavy rain has also been reported from the plains of the north Punjab (I).

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in the Punjab-Kumaon hills and the Konkan and will occur locally in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the plains of West Pradesh and of the Punjab (I) in East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, southeast Madhya Pradesh, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore Cochin. A few showers are likely to occur over the rest of the country.

Isloated rain is also likely in the Punjab-Kumaon hills.

Don't Take Law Into Your Hands

APPEAL TO WHITES IN NYASALAND

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 30.

The Governor of Nyasaland appealed to the European settlers not to take law into their hands because of the disturbances by Africans.

The trouble flared up some days ago in Cholo district when some of the planters detained the Africans whom they accused of stealing oranges. Since then the Africans have been demonstrating. They are said to have looted the houses abandoned by Europeans.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

City To Observe A Week: Plea For Co-operation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bharat Sevak Samaj Week will be observed in the city from September 2 to 9. An elaborate programme which is expected to net a good sum for the Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj has been chalked out, at short notice. The programme is also aimed at popularising the aims and ideals of the Samaj.

It may be noted that the Week will be observed throughout the country and an appeal to the people to contribute their mite has already been made by Prime Minister Nehru.

Mrs. A. J. Matthai, the convenor, addressing a press conference at the "Taj" today said that the innumerable social problems facing the country could not be solved in a "piecemeal" manner. The problems must be tackled on the basis of "a well-considered and comprehensive programme."

She admitted that "talking is not enough." It was a very difficult task to enthuse the people about social work, she added, but with the active co-operation of the press and the public, it could be done.

The Samaj has addressed appeals to trade, commerce and industrial organisations as well as individual firms for donations needed for social welfare work.

Samaj volunteers with letters of authority will go round the city to collect funds during the week.

As part of the press-public-cinema publicity campaign, mobile loudspeaker-vans will reach the appeal of the Samaj to the common man at all strategic street corners, though not in the silence zones! Cinema proprietors are being approached to contribute their mite by donating a percentage of their earnings.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

The 'forte' of the Week celebrations, however, is a variety entertainment programme at the Jai Hind College Hall on September 13, 1953, which will be highlighted by a dance performance by one of the most popular child dancers in the city.

On September 3, 1953, Mr. Homi Mody will address a public meeting at Durbar Hall, Raj Bhuvan, for inaugurating the Collection Week for the National Welfare Fund for the Samaj.

A torchlight procession will be taken out by Samaj volunteers in Ghatkopar on the night of September 1, 1953.

Mrs. Matthai appealed to all other welfare organisations in the city and suburbs to extend to the Samaj "a helping hand" by working along with the organisations and giving it the benefit of their experience. The Samaj, particularly, needed the help of technically qualified men like doctors, engineers, etc.

Giving an outline of the work done by the Samaj since its birth, i.e., since February, 1953, Mrs. Matthai said that the organisation had already attracted 300 volunteers who were giving at least five hours a week to some constructive work. "Ten groups are already functioning in the city and suburbs and their enthusiasm and achievements have raised high hopes in the organisers of the success of the movement."

A GOOD LEAD

A typical example, she said, was the work done by the Samaj at Ulhasnagar (Kalyan) with the assistance of volunteers and local people. A Local Works programme sponsored by some of the commercial organisations helped in the building of a five-furlong "pucca" foot bridge across the Valdoni river and a road which connects the bridge to the Vithalwadi station. The bridge has proved to be of great practical value to the local population, especially during the monsoon.

Mrs. Matthai said that the Samaj could avail itself of the offer of Rs. 25 lakhs to the State Government by the Planning Commission as grants-in-aid to voluntary social service organisations on the condition that 50 per cent of the cost of any project was met from the beneficiaries in either labour, cash or kind.

Money, was, therefore, needed by the Samaj for sponsoring the Local Works programme which would cover 50 per cent of the cost of raw material and the wages of technical labour. Funds were also needed for the welfare programme of the Samaj which was running a number of literacy and handicraft classes.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M songs, 07-30 Instr music, 07-45 Dilipkumar, G songs, 08-15 T Sharma, vocal, 11-45 Kamala P Naik, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S Prasad, tabla, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 T Sharma, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Dilipkumar, G songs, 18-30 Kamala P Naik, vocal, 19-00 S Prasad, tabla, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 Kamala P Naik, vocal, 20-45 Dilipkumar, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto hour.

VARIATIONS 353m.

08-00 S Prasad, tabla, 08-45 M B Walavalkar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 M Kaur, geet, 12-30 AIR artist, vocal, 13-00 M B Walavalkar, M songs, 13-30 M Kaur, H songs, 13-50 J Pandharpurkar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 M Kaur, H songs, 19-30 AIR artist, vocal, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 M B Walavalkar, M songs, 21-30 T Sharma, vocal, 22-00 J Pandharpurkar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m.—07-30 Bhajanamrit, 07-45 K L Jadhav, khayal, 08-15 Hirabai Barodekar, 09-00 Tasleemkhan, geets, 09-15 Delhi recital, 12-30 Geet, 12-45 A S Mistry, bhajans, 13-10 AIR instrumentalist, variant of sarang, 18-00 and 18-10 A S Mistry, songs and vocal, 18-20 K Mehta, geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 B Rajguru, thumri, 19-15 K Mehta, geets, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet dhara (Baroda), 20-15 B Mukherji, sitar, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 K Mehta, bhajans, 21-30 'Mahmad Shahne mehel', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—7-00 A M Melody Time, 7-15 Sunrise Serenade, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orch., Interlude, 8-00 Choice of People, 8-05 RMDC Sports Review, 8-15 Choice of People, 9-00 Jazz Club USA, 9-30 Top Tunes of Yesteryear.

25 and 49 m.—6 p.m. These were hits, 6-15 Home News from Ceylon, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 Treasure Chest, 7-00 Your Radio Doctor, 7-15 Freddy Martin Show, 7-30 Twentieth Century Serenade, 8-00 Gems from Musical Comedy, 8-30 Double or Quits, 9-00 Top Tunes of Week, 9-30 Revival Time, 10-00 Shall We dance?

Morning—Hindi: 31m. 7-00/9-30 a.m. music.

Evening—Hindi: 25 and 49 m.—7-00/8-00 p.m. Music. 8-00/8-30 p.m. Ovaltine, 8-30/10 p.m. Music.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 London Symp. orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Gramo records, 19-00 F I Festival, Solomon, piano, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In Town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Muchbinding.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Talk By Dr. Frances E. Moran

"Women As Lawyers" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. (Miss) Frances E. Moran, Regius Professor of Law, Trinity College, Dublin, at 9-45 p.m. today on 243.9 and 41.44 metres from All India Radio, Bombay.

Talk By Satyanarayan Sinha

At 8-30 p.m. today All India Radio, Bombay, will relay from Delhi a talk in Hindi by Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India. The subject of the talk is "Asamanta Main Priti Ki Alokikta." This can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

RATIONING OFFICES TO BE CLOSED ON SEPTEMBER 1 AND 2

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rationing head office as well as all the ward area rationing offices, the permit office and all civil supplies godowns will remain closed on September 1 and 2 on account of Gokul Ashtami and Parsi New Year, respectively. The ward/area rationing offices will, however, remain open on Monday, August 31.

The Government grain shops will remain closed only on Tuesday, September 1.

The central skim milk powder depot at Rayan Grain Market, Musjid Bunder Street, the Skim Milk Powder Depots at Bandra and Kurla and Government godowns of skim milk powder will also remain closed on September 1 and 2.

MADRAS (NAFEN): With the formation of the new Andhra State, there will be a full-fledged Andhra Loyola College at Vijayawada similar to the one in this city.

Nebraska Chief Justice Visits Esplanade Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Robert G. Simmons, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Nebraska, visited the Esplanade Court today.

He was welcomed by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate who took him round and explained to him the working of the Courts at the Esplanade.

For some time Mr. Simmons was sitting in the Miscellaneous Court where Mr. B. S. Awar, Presidency Magistrate, was disposing of the remand applications of the day.

Man Run Over By Local

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A person who was crossing the railway lines near Byculla Station was run over by a suburban train.

Mahadeo Tanaji Gujar who was seriously injured succumbed on the spot. The incident occurred at 10-30 a.m. today.

School Elocution Competition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The finals contest for the Elocution Competition for School Students (1953) for the Bai Jerbai K. Mowdavala Challenge Trophy organised by Fort Welfare Centre will be held on Sunday, August 30, 1953 at 4 p.m. at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, opposite to Small Causes Court, Dhobi Talao.

Out of the 146 entries that were received, the best 18 speakers have been selected for the finals contest.

The Challenge Trophy and other individual prizes will be awarded after the finals contest.

The public is cordially invited to attend the function.

Ganja In Bedding

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The search of the personal belongings of a passenger at the Victoria Terminus by officers of the Railway Preventive Section revealed 960 tolas of ganja valued at about Rs. 9,600. He was put under arrest.

Police said that Rameshchandre Maheshchandre Sharma had come from Gwalior by the Punjab Mail. The contraband was found hidden under two pillow-cases in his bedding.

Pending inquiries Sharma was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 by Mr. B. S. Awar, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court, today.

Swami Kuvalayananda To Be Given A Purse

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A committee of 18 members with Mr. H. V. Divatia as the President has been formed to organise a "Satkara" for Swami Kuvalayananda, the pioneer of scientific yoga and founder-director of Kaivalyadhama, who completes his seventieth year on September 7, 1953.

The committee has decided to present a purse to the Swami before the end of March, 1954, at a meeting held on Thursday last.

Messrs. M. A. Fazalbhoy, D. M. Dahanukar and J. M. Kamdar are the Vice-Presidents while Messrs. M. B. Madgavkar and V. D. Trivedi are the Hon. Joint Secretaries. Messrs. Shantilal Thar and Dhirajlal Maganlal are the Hon. Jt. Treasurers.

The Committee could be contacted at the office of the Chicago Telephone and Radio Company Ltd, Fort, Bombay.

DEAF, DUMB MAN CAUGHT BY RAIL POLICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A dumb and deaf man with three previous convictions and a man with only one arm are among the latest arrests by the Western Railway police in their drive to clean up thieves from the trains.

For Vaswani's School

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 29 (UPI): Sadhu T. L. Vaswani, has received a donation of Rs. 1,50,000 from Baasanting Amil Dharmada Trust of Bombay for St. Mary's High School at Poona. The school was founded by Sadhu Vaswani in 1933. Maharishi D. K. Karve, the founder of the Indian Women's University, is the chairman of the school.

Poona Races

Popular Victories For Princess Dilawar And Haseen In Cup Races

CHURN DOWNS AND DARK DESTINY CUT FAST TIMINGS

By Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, August 29.

THE crowd today at Poona was the poorest during this season and there were further course-withdrawals from the already small fields.

The day's racing, however, was conducted in ideal weather and the condition underfoot was excellent.

Favourites took the larger share today and the timings cut were pretty fast. Maharaja of Kashmir's Churn Downs and Mr. Babu Rao Patel's Dark Destiny recorded excellent timings and were the popular choices in their respective events.

Mrs. Talib's Princess Dilawar asserted superiority over her only three opponents in the starred attraction, the Colts and fillies trial. The filly had big army of supporters and the official verdict of threequarters of a length could have been considerably increased had Kheem Singh so decided. Rommel with a late charge pegged back Badshahi Tir to third position and Superbe Rose finished fourth and last.

Heavily supported Haseen won comfortably the side attraction in the card, the Willingdon Cup under the clever guidance of Purtu Singh. Sangram, a forward runner was second and Regal Domain third .

A 20 to 1 chance, Nice Gin upset calculation when winning the last event of the day, the second division of the Probynabad Plate with a terrific late run. Heavily supported Jahan Ara was none too well away and was out of the picture. Jockey Narayan Singh who was astride Brindia, placed in the fighting line, came a cropper below the distance and was rushed to the hospital for treatment.

Shin Shinaki was the day's noted performer. The speedy filly lost several lengths at the gate and was detached from the field till the turn. Up in the straight she put a spectacular run on the far out but the efforts told at the end. She is in fine fettle at the moment and may be made the medium of a gamble at her next attempt. Daily Double Rs. 87-8—tickets 35 Daily Treble Rs. 2406—tickets 6.

Results:—

THE BARDOLI PLATE—Abt. 1½ Miles.
Messrs. B. N. Mehta and Dinshaw Naoshirwan's GAY DUKE 8-12, Purtusingh 1
Mr. W. Buckley's LIBERATOR 9-1, Pierce 2
Mr. R. G. Rajput's NOORANI 8-6, Shiba 3
Mr. V. R. Jadhav's ARMY AND NAVY 7-8, Ghauskhan .. 4
Won by Shd., 4 lengths. Dist.
Time—2 mins. 44 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 24 for places.
Trainer: Dinshaw Naoshirwan.

THE COLTS AND FILLIES TRIAL—6 Furlongs.
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's PRINCESS DILAWAR 9-0, Kheemsingh 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas's ROMMEL 8-11, P. Khade 2
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's BADSHAHI TIR 8-11, S. Chavan 3
H. H. The Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's SUPERBE ROSE 8-8, Whiteside 4
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time—1 min. 16 1-5 secs.
Not run—Pyara, Jahan Ara, Bhupat.
Tote paid Rs. 13 for win.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE—Div. I—7 Furlongs.
Messrs. A. S. and T. A. Motabhoy's KENSINGTON 8-12, Hanumansingh 1
Mr. R. R. Byramji's RECENT VINTAGE 8-2, P. Khade .. 2
Mr. K. B. Daga's BLUSHEON 8-11, Purtusingh 3
Mr. D. P. Pandole's RODA BAY 8-2, J. Bhosle 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time—1 min. 31 3-5 secs.
Not run—Rashtrapati, Arctic Princess.
Tote paid Rs. 64 for win, and Rs. 27, Rs. 25 for places.
Trainer: Bhagwan Singh.

THE GHORPURI PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's LONELY LIGHT 8-6, Damodar .. 1
Mrs. P. Lane and Sir Cecil Trevor's TRUCEABELLE 7-13, P. Khade 2
Messrs. A. S. and T. A. Motabhoy's AMAN 7-11, Purtusingh 3
Mr. Diamond's FIELD OFFICER 8-7, Whiteside 4
Won by 1/2 length, 5 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time—2 mins. 9 secs.
Not run—Charmed Flight.
Tote paid Rs. 61 for win, and Rs. 27, Rs. 19 for places.
Trainer: Mahomed Nafa.

THE KASARA PLATE — 7 Furlongs.
H. M. The Maharajadhiraj of Jammu & Kashmir's CHURN DOWNS 9-5, Whiteside 1
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's PAPER KING 7-7, P. Khade 2
Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Modi's DILKI-BAT 7-7, Purtusingh 3
H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's FAIRYSIDE 9-3, Pierce 4
Won by 3/4 length, 2½ lengths, 6 lengths.
Time—1 min. 28 1-5 secs.
Not run — Camisole, Swing Bridge.
Tote paid Rs. 17 for win.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Abt. 1½ Miles.
Mr. P. M. Modi's HASEEN 8-11, Purtusingh 1
Mr. B. R. Patel's SANGRAM 9-1, Bhoorsingh 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's REGAL DOMAIN 7-13, Nolan .. 3
Messrs. D. P. Pandole and M. F. Mavji's MOGUL KING 7-9, Whiteside 4
Won by 3/4 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Not run—Golden Orb.
Time—2 mins. 38 3-5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 46 for places.
Trainer: Major B. Byrne.

THE LONI PLATE—6 Furlongs.
Mr. Baburao Patel's DARK DESTINY 7-11, P. Khade .. 1
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Aswani's GALLOPING LAD 7-5, Whiteside 2
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's FLEMINGTON 8-9, Purtusingh .. 3
Mr. R. G. Rajput's FOREST FLAME 7-6, Shiba 4
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time—1 min. 14 1-5 secs.
Not run—Firelight.
Tote paid Rs. 19 for win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 for places.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE—Div. II—7 Furlongs.
Mr. B. R. Bhadani's NICE GIN 8-4, Sumersingh 1
Mr. Badridas Daga's DURNEV 8-4, Kasbekar 2
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Patel's BRIGHT STEEL 8-5, Purtusingh 3
Mr. S. S. Chenoy's FAVOURITE 8-13, P. Khade 4
Not run—Game Bid.
Tote paid Rs. 200 for win, and Rs. 41, Rs. 32, Rs. 22 for places.
Trainer: Major K. P. Jadhav.

Eight Tests In One Season

LONDON, August 29 (NAFEN): When Frank Worrell and Sonny Ramadhin, the two famous West Indian cricketers, leave with the Commonwealth team which is to tour India this winter, they face the task of playing in eight Test matches in one season.

Both will play in the first three Tests in India, but when they reach Calcutta they must leave for the West Indies to play in the first of five Tests against England.

The West Indies Board of Control have given sanction to this arrangement so the pair will not be financially out of pocket.

Lightning Chess

Triple Tie For Second Place

BOMBAY, Saturday.

V. S. Bapat, N. Samuel and T. Jacob featured in a triple tie in Group II for the second place when the last three rounds in the preliminary league of the Junior Division of the Chess Club of India Open Lightning Chess Championship at Chetana, Rampart Row were played today evening.

The finals start on Monday in which one of the above three, N. V. Raghavan and N. G. Bapat (each 6 pts.), R. C. Vaidya, J. C. Kothare and R. Satyamurthy (each 5 pts.), will participate in a 5-round match.

THE RESULTS

GROUP I:—FIFTH ROUND:—D. J. Patil 1, K. B. Amin 0; R. C. Vaidya 0, J. C. Kothare 1; S. B. Athlye 0, D. B. Desai 1; R. K. Dhand bye. SIXTH ROUND:—D. B. Desai 1, R. K. Dhand 0; J. C. Kothare 1, S. B. Athyle 0; K. B. Amin 0, R. C. Vaidya 1; D. J. Patil bye. SEVENTH ROUND:—R. C. Vaidya 1, D. J. Patil 0; R. K. Dhand 0, J. C. Kothare 1; D. B. Desai bye.

GROUP II:—FIFTH ROUND:—N. V. Raghavan 1, S. Gopal 0; D. R. Ketkar 0, V. S. Bapat 1; T. Jacob 1, E. J. Biem 0; N. Samuel bye. SIXTH ROUND:—E. J. Biem 0, N. Samuel 1; V. S. Bapat 1, T. Jacob 0; S. Gopal 1/2, D. R. Ketkar 1/2; N. V. Raghavan bye. SEVENTH ROUND:—D. R. Ketkar 0, N. V. Raghavan 1; T. Jacob 1, S. Gopal 0; N. Samuel 1, V. S. Bapat 0; E. J. Biem bye.

GROUP III:—FIFTH ROUND:—N. G. Bapat 1, P. N. Nursey 0; R. Satyamurthy 1, A. N. Paranjpe 0; A. R. Chandekar bye. SIXTH ROUND:—A. N. Paranjpe 1, S. R. Pendse 0; P. N. Nursey 0, R. Satyamurthy 1; N. G. Bapat bye. SEVENTH ROUND: — R. Satyamurthy 0, N. G. Bapat 1; S. R. Pendse 0, P. N. Nursey 1; A. R. Chandekar 0, A. N. Paranjpe 1; M. R. Wadia bye.

Thackersey To Replace Sampat In Indian Side

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dilip Sampat, Bombay's number one, who this evening won the men's singles title in the Cricket Club of India Open Championships, has declined the invitation of the Table Tennis Federation of India to represent the country at the second Asian Table Tennis Championships, to be held at Tokyo from September 7 to 14. Sudhir Thackersey was extended an invitation and he has agreed to make the trip.

Miss Irene Samuel, who had earlier accepted the invitation has withdrawn in view of Sayeed Sultana's turning down her selection. Miss Samuel cried off because India would not be represented in the women's team event for the Kamla Ramanujan Cup, since a second player was not available.

World 'Lifting Record Broken

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): America's Peter, last night beat the world weight-lifting record for all three lifts here in the lightweight class when he raised a total of 370 kilograms.

Goans In Satiranjan Shield Semi-Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BY virtue of their solitary goal victory over I.N.S. Angre, Goan Sports Club "A" qualified for the semi-final of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Gabriel D'Costa was responsible for their success. The game was a tame affair. The exchanges ruled even for the first quarter during which period Goans took the lead. But after that, the Navy ruled Supreme but they were unable to translate their superiority in terms of goals.

Earlier, Bombay Gymkhana also won by an identical margin against Indian Gymkhana in the Hard Lines Tournament for the Das Cup. Linaker was the goal-getter.

The Fifth Division Harwood League tie between Holy Name High School and Little Flower High School 'B' ended in a win for the former by two goals to nil. Joseph Castelino scored both the goals.

The premiere of "Gunah" was held at the Liberty on Friday, August 28. Picture shows left to right Baldev Krishnan, Mahesh Kaul, Kidar Sharma and Vijaylaxmi. —Republic photos.

Cricket Board Meeting

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29

The Special General meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India commenced this morning at Eden Gardens with representatives from all the affiliated State Associations—being present.

The main subject of the discussions was the proposed plan to adopt the new constitution. But considerable opposition is expected from certain prominent States.

The Board will tomorrow elect the new Managing Committee and also select the new test captain against the Commonwealth side during the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Somaya Flatters To Deceive

Aaron Maintains Unbeaten Record

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE bespectacled hard-hitter, Devchand Somaya staged a brilliant but unsuccessful recovery before losing to Bombay State champion, Dilip Sampat, in the men's singles final of the Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Championships, which concluded at the Nowrosji Saklatwalla Badminton Pavilion, this evening. Dilip Sampat's victory, which was achieved at 21-14 21-15 14-21 19-21 21-16, brought him his third singles crown of the season. Earlier, he had won the State championship and the College of Engineering, Poona, Open Tournament.

The untried combination of Manohar Lulla and Savak Irani, who yesterday surprised top-seeded Dilip Sampat and Kassinath Chandorkar, annexed the men's doubles title beating Oswyn Dyer and Sudhir Thackersey at 21-16, 21-23, 22-20, 21-19 in a keen encounter which produced table tennis of poor calibre, both pairs thriving on negative points.

The mixed doubles final in which Devchand Somaya and Irene Samuel surprised Vithal Nadkarni and Ruby Satarawalla, the university champions, also provided mediocre fare, with both women players making errors galore.

Arnold Aaron maintained his unbeaten record in the juniors' event and scored his sixth victory over Vedoo Parker. Aaron started very badly and conceded it claiming only 13 points. He overdrove frequently. It looked like this tie would prove to be the poorest ever between the two swashbuckling youngsters when Aaron got into stride and the crowd was treated to some crisp rallies, packed with scintillating counter-drives and one could not fail to appreciate the clever tactics of young Aaron, who successfully bottled up Parker's vicious forehand. Aaron won the next three games with a degree of comfort, at 21-9, 21-17, 21-11.

Dilip Sampat

In the men's singles final, undoubtedly the day's best encounter, Sampat started out in excellent fashion, displaying the form that took him to the final of the national championships last year. He defended splendidly against Somaya's barrage of drives from both flanks. He counter-attacked with precision and rattled Somaya by leaping in to score winners off two drops that Somaya put over. He appeared to revel in the fast pace set up by his opponent and swept through the first two games, claiming them at 21-14, 21-15 respectively.

Two games down, Somaya settled down against Sampat's heavy chops and treating each ball on its merit, he waited for the opportunity to slam home the winner. Amidst deafening applause he captured the third game at the cost of only 14 points. Encouraged by this success, Somaya continued to play brilliantly and with Sampat over-driving several counter-hits, the loser built up a huge lead and when he was within a point of winning the second game, Sampat was five points behind. Making a desperate attempt to make up the leeway Sampat took all risks and brought off a series of brilliant flicks to creep up to 19-20 but could not last out to win the game.

Somaya struck a bad patch in the decider and though he made excellent openings, he overdrove far too frequently and lost the game without unduly troubling Sampat. Incidentally, this is the second tournament running in which Sampat and Somaya have contested the final. The result on the first occasion was identical.

Dr. Hamied, the sheriff of Bombay presided and Mrs. Hamied distributed the prizes. Dr. Hamied donated a hundred rupees towards the fund the Bombay State Table Tennis Association are collecting to send Yatin Vyas to Tokyo for the Asian Championships. An interested spectator this evening was Kumar Shri Duleesinhji, former Cambridge, Sussex and England cricketer, who has just returned to India after completing his term as India's High Commissioner in Australia.

The following were the results:-

MEN'S SINGLES (Final)

D. P. Sampat beat D. P. Somaya 21-14, 21-15, 14-21, 19-21, 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

M. L. Lulla and S. R. Irani beat O. Dyer and S. K. Thackersey 21-16, 21-23, 22-20, 21-19.

JUNIORS SINGLES (Final)

A. Aaron beat V. D. Parker 13-21, 21-9, 21-17, 21-11.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final)

D. P. Somaya and Miss I. Samuel beat V. M. Nadkarni and Miss R. Satarawala 12-21, 21-15, 18-21, 21-12, 21-12.

Honours Juniors

The C. C. I. open table tennis tournament concluded on Saturday evening with Arnold Aaron (right) winning the Junior's Singles title for the sixth time in succession when he beat V. D. Parker (left); together they won the Junior's doubles for the fourth time in the season.

Kent Score 167 For 9

CANTERBURY, August 29.

Kent scored 167 for the loss of 9 wickets on the first day of their three-day match against the Australians here, today. Phebey who went in as opening batsman remained not out with 83. "Mr. Extras" was next highest with 19 runs only to Cowdrey who contributed 25 runs.

Johnston was the most successful Australian bowler with 4 wickets to his credit at a cost of 7 runs apiece.

The scores were:

KENT (First Innings): A. E. Fegg run out 2; A. H. Phebey not out 83; A. F. Woollett c. Benaud b. Miller 18; Cowdrey c. Benaud b. Johnston 25; Hearn run out 0; Shirreff c. de Courcey b. Johnston 0; Evans l.b.w. Johnston 4; Ridgway l.b.w. Davidson 5; Mallett c. DeCourcey b. Benaud 10; Davey b. Johnston 1; Extras 19; Total (for 9 wkts.) 167.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Lindwall 12-1-41-0; Miller 11-2-17-1; Benaud 8-1-26-1; Johnston 23.5-13-28-4; Hill 9-4-21-0; Davidson 10-2-15-1.

INDIAN TEAM RETURNS ON SEPT. 1

BOMBAY, Saturday (H.S.).

According to reports reaching here from Istanbul (Turkey), the Indian Team of Hanuman Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, which was returning here after attending the recent All-World Physical Education Congress, held at Istanbul, will arrive in Bombay on 1st September (Tuesday), at Ballard Pier by s.s. 'Dumra.'

It is learnt that a reception committee of prominent Bombay citizens, including Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Shri Mansingrao Jagtap, Dr. G. P. Bhide, Shri S. M. Shroff and others will accord a reception to the Indian team at the Ballard Pier on Tuesday.

TALKS ON INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

LONDON, August 29 (NAFEN): India's High Commissioner in East Africa, Mr. Apa Pant, is going to Northern Rhodesia on Tuesday to discuss the vexed question of Indian immigration with government officials in Lusaka.

The situation regarding intending Indian immigrants who were recently refused entry and given a literacy test is reported from Lusaka to be causing "some friction" between Indians and the Government. Indian immigrants are continuing to fly to Northern Rhodesia in small regular batches.

AMMAN, August 29 (NAFEN): Five Jewish soldiers, who had infiltrated 15 miles into the Jordan territory, were tracked down and killed in a clash with the Jordan Arab Legion troops, it is reported here.

BHAGINI SAMAJ BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several closely fought out matches were witnessed this evening in the men's doubles of the Bhagini Samaj Badminton tournament. All pairs of note secured victories, but R. B. Damani and Mehta, Kapadia and Merchant had to go into three games to enter the next round.

The results were:

Kalambi and M. N. Rao beat G. Fernandes and Adarkar 15-8, 15-4; beat D. H. Varde and G. G. Tikekar 15-2, 15-2; V. Kamat and Bal Bhagwat beat R. Mistry and partner 15-5, 15-2; M. Chunekar and M. V. Gotaskar w.o. S. R. Patil and partner; S. S. Senjit and S. Desai beat V. V. Udeshi and partner 15-4, 12-15, 15-13; B. R. Agaskar and L. R. Agaskar beat B. Y. Gupte and M. R. Despande 15-11, 15-7; P. S. Nilkant and Vimawalla beat J. C. Duvair and C. M. Master 15-6, 15-3; M. K. Bhopardikar and R. A. Dongre beat M. G. Damani and Mangaldas 15-3, 15-1; R. C. Damani and Mehta beat Vipin and S. Patel 13-15, 15-7, 15-8; V. G. Kapadia and C. P. Merchant beat Hirlekar and Rose 13-15, 15-2, 15-4; J. Kirawant and D'Souza beat T. Madhevan and Rangachari 15-9, 15-10; C. B. Kalappa and Parulekar beat H. Parikh and K. Desai 15-7, 15-3. C. K. Menon and F. Antia beat H. V. Somaya and Varma 15-3, 15-4.

13 NATIONS ASK FOR AAREY FILM

BOMBAY, August 29 (NAFEN): Thirteen countries have asked the Bombay Government to send copies of the film, "Milk for Millions," depicting the activities of the Aarey Milk Colony, one of the largest dairy plants in the world.

The demand followed the showing of the film at the International Dairy Conference held recently at The Hague.

Hindi Stands To Gain BY CONTACT WITH Dravidian Languages

President's Picture Of The Future Of The National Medium

NEW DELHI, August 29 (UPI).

INAUGURATING the sixth Tamil Festival at New Delhi today, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, assured that there was no attempt on the part of anybody "to impose Hindi on the south".

He said: "What we want is that you should, out of your own free will and out of a realisation of its necessity for the nation as a whole, adopt this language for our national purpose."

There was no intention in any way, added the President, on the part of anybody to suppress any other language of India. "On the other hand, we wish them all prosperity; we wish that they should grow and enrich the culture of the country as a whole: and I have no doubt that as in the past, one language will bind us all together.

SOUTH MUST CONTRIBUTE

The President said: "I say this from experience, because I have seen some of the southerners, who have been devoting some time to learn Hindi, speaking it with fluency and grammatical correctness—speaking it with not only with fluency and correctness, but also with the accent with which, I must confess, I cannot speak the language myself (laughter). I have, therefore, no doubt that in course of time, if you only gave your attention to it, you will be able not only to compete with the north but even to go ahead of them."

GLORY OF DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

"We want the Hindi language to be enriched by your own vocabulary, your own phraseology and your own idioms, and while the structure of the language cannot be changed, there is no doubt that the Hindi language can greatly be enriched by contact with other languages and by contribution from other languages, and that is what I am hoping for."

He appealed to the Southerners to look at the question from the national point of view and said: "Just as in the past, the south made a tremendous contribution to the Sanskrit literature, so also in the future I have no doubt you will be making your contribution to the enrichment of our national language and to make this country greater."

Earlier, he regretted that there was no movement in the North for acquainting themselves with the language or languages of the South. "I only hope that the people in the North will soon realise the great loss which they are sustaining on account of their not being acquainted with the literature that is enshrined in the languages of the south."

Can Glandular Extracts Help Soccer Players?

LONDON, August 29 (NAFEN).

The man with the least envied job in British football today is Major Frank Buckley.

At the age of 70 he has come out of retirement to take over the managership of Walsall, the Staffordshire Club which finished last season at the foot of the Third Division (South) with 24 point out of a possible 92

Out of 46 games, they won seven and drew 10.

Buckley made his name before the war with Wolverhampton Wanderers. Scorning big transfer fees, he built up his own team.

They reached the final of the F. A. Cup.

One of Buckley's ideas for improving their stamina was to have them given injections for glandular extracts.

Now he has introduced the idea at Walsall.

A local doctor is carrying them out for him.

TODAY'S SPORT

BADMINTON

Bhagini Samaj:

3-20 p.m. First round of Mixed Doubles.

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-15 p.m. St. Mary's H.S. vs. St. Joseph H.S. (Harwood League).

5-30 p.m. Indian Navy vs. Burmah-Shell. (Satiranjan Shield).

Rent Bill For Select Body

COMMITTEE ASKED TO REPORT BY SEPT. 9

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 29.

THE Bombay Legislative Assembly today referred the Bill to amend the Rents Control Act to a Select Committee, which has been asked to report by September 9.

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister in charge of Housing, replying to the three-day debate said that the Bill was in the interests of the tenants and the members should not oppose it. He said that the Bill was no gift to the landlords, but it was a gift to the tenants who would be assured of repairs to their premises.

The following are the members of the Select Committee: Messrs G. D. Tapase, Minister for Housing, Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Law, Shantilal Shah, Labour Minister, K. K. Shah, Shankarlal Shah, Salebhai Kadar, C. Z. Sutaria, H. S. Metgud, Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, S. N. Surve, T. S. Jadav, S. M. Joshi, Mr. Naushir Bharucha, G. D. Sane and B. C. Kamble.

The following are the details of debate:—

Mr. S. Salivati (Congress-Bombay) said that the amending Bill was in the interest of both the landlords and the tenants. The Government's policy, he explained, was not to encourage the landlord or the tenant but to keep a watch over the interests of both.

Dr. Amul Desai (Praja Socialist-Surat) opposed the 100 per cent increase in rents of cinema theatres, and said that it would adversely affect the exhibitors in the rural areas. Some theatres, he pointed out, had already closed down in Poona and more would be closed if the increase was effected.

TAPASE'S APPEAL

Winding up the debate on the first reading of the bill Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister in charge of Housing appealed to the opposition members to support the amending measure which was in the interests of the tenants. He said that the increased rents were not be pocketed by the landlords, but they would have to use them in a proper manner. The provision in the Bill permitting tenants to carry out the repairs with two months' rent if the landlords failed to do so, would be a sufficient guarantee for the landlords to carry out such repairs by themselves. If this provision in the Bill was properly explained to the tenants, the Minister had no doubt, that they would not object to the increase in rents.

The Government, the Minister continued, had given careful consideration to the problem of repairs to old structures, and it was feared that thousands of them would collapse if they were not attended to now.

The Government had linked in the Bill increase in rents on account of Special and heavy repairs to the necessity of obtaining a municipal certificate for such repairs.

It was also examined whether ordinary annual repairs such as white-washing could be similarly linked with any municipal certificate. But if such certificates were to be issued by the municipality, they would have to maintain a large staff at considerable expense, and the same might also lead to corruption and other illegal practices.

EVICTION ISSUE

Referring to Mr. Bharucha's criticism that wider latitude had been given to charitable trusts in respect of ejectment of tenants in the amending Bill, the Minister said that was not so. The existing Act continued a provision which enabled landlords to evict tenants and the amendment was merely a further clarification.

The Minister then gave figures of the tenements constructed at Government instance, during the last six years. He said that under the low-income group category, 7,000 tenements had already been constructed and construction of additional 840 tenements was in progress. Under the industrial housing scheme 5,929 tenements had been constructed. Besides these, tenements had also been constructed under co-operative auspices.

As for the displaced persons, the Government had already constructed 20,690 tenements and 6,587 were under construction.

The Minister said that so far 42,752 tenements had been constructed in all at a total cost of Rs. 147,945,000.

During 1953-54 it was proposed to construct 6,225 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 33,000,000.

After the Minister's reply, the House agreed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and adjourned till Monday when it will transact non-official business.

RATION THE HOUSES

Suggestion In Assembly

POONA, Aug. 29 (UPI): When the debate on the Rents Act Amendment Bill was resumed this morning, Mr. D. A. Deshmukh (Kamgar Kisan Party—Ahmednagar) made a plea to Government to introduce rationing of accommodation in Bombay City to relieve the housing situation.

Mr. Deshmukh said that the provision in the bill allowing tenants to use two months' rent for carrying out repairs was extremely inadequate. The tenants should be permitted to spend as much as would be needed for carrying out repairs.

The member asked the State Government to force the mill owners, who had made huge profits during the last four years to utilise a part of these profits for building houses for their employees.

Why Not Consult Vinoba?

POONA, Aug. 29 (UPI): A suggestion that instead of referring the Rents Control Amendment Bill to a Select Committee, the same should be sent to Acharya Vinoba Bhave for opinion, was advanced by Mr. Bhagirath Jha (Praja-Socialist-Bombay) during the debate on the Bill in the Bombay Assembly today.

The member said that the Government and the Opposition should plead their case before Acharya Bhave and "if Acharya Bhave says that the opposition to the Bill is wrong, I shall vacate my seat in the Assembly."

Marie Antoinette Of Housing

POONA, Aug. 29 (UPI): Bombay's Labour Minister was compared to Marie Antoinette, the famous Queen of France, by Mr. D. A. Deshmukh during the debate on the Rents Act Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly today.

Mr. Deshmukh said Marie Antoinette had asked the people clamouring for bread to eat cakes. Bombay's Labour Minister Mr. Shantilal Shah was now asking the workers of this State who wanted accommodation to build houses themselves.

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 29 (UPI): A guard of the Central Railway, who came here by down Madras Mail, was found in possession of three bottles liquor by the police. The city police on suspicion searched him at the railway exit gate and found the bottles with him.

HAPPY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Appeal For Aid

According to the Census Report of 1951, there are 3,000 blind boys in Bombay out of whom only 200 have a shelter in institutions. The rest are, automatically, beggars—unwanted, uncared for, unhappy.

In 1925, the Happy Home for the Blind was established mainly on account of the untiring efforts of Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, its first Honorary Secretary; and during the past 28 years the institution has endeavoured to transform these unfortunate blind boys into useful citizens. This is recognised by the Government and in a sense, it is an All India Organisation as blind persons from all over India can obtain shelter here. All round attention is given to the inmates here and their physical, educational and recreational needs are very carefully looked after. They are, thus, 'happy though blind' at this Happy Home. But as financial difficulties have always hindered progress, the Honorary Secretary of the institute earnestly appeals to one and all to send help, in kind or coin, to the office of the Happy Home for the Blind at 63, Pedder Road Bombay 26. It requires Rs. 40/- per month to maintain a poor blind boy and Rs. 480/- to rehabilitate him for a year.

The institute has an orchestra entirely conducted by blind boys.

The Secretary requests the public to invite it on festive occasions such as Navjot and Diwali. This will mean active help co-mingled with entertainment. Please ring up 73866 or drop a line.

State Purchases Of Stores

GADGIL SUGGESTS CENTRAL AGENCY

NEW DELHI, August 29.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil giving evidence on Friday, before the Stores Purchase Committee, suggested a four-point policy for Government purchases of stores. He favoured a single Central purchasing agency to procure all Government requirements. This would not only make for economy and efficiency in dividual purchases, but also help the development of indigenous industries, regulate foreign trade and ensure an overall planned economy. The requirements of State Governments and quasi-public bodies could with advantage be procured through such an agency. Mr. Gadgil suggested an improvement in the salaries and service conditions of supply officers. Supply officers should not normally be allowed to join the trade.

The orthodox method of calling for tenders should be replaced as far as possible, by trade associations planning the demands of individual industrial units.

The last suggestion made was that no orders should be placed abroad unless India was not able to produce the particular article. If demands were planned well in advance, there might be no need for imports to meet urgent requirements. Mr. Gadgil said that with the possible exception of some Defence requirements, only indigenous products should be purchased even if this meant paying slightly higher prices or some relaxation in specifications or both.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Aug. 29 (H.S.): A daring broad daylight dacoity was committed here yesterday in the noon at the residence of Shri Bhausahib Chougule, when gold ornaments weighing nearly 13 tolas were looted after brutally assaulting Mrs. Chougule, who was all alone in the house at that time, it is learnt. It is further learnt that the dacoits first tried to gag Mrs. Chougule but when they found that that was sufficient for their purpose they practically strangled her to death.

MENON STRESSES A POINT

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, conversing with Mr. Leslie Knox Munro, Permanent Representative of New Zealand in the U.N., before the opening of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. Photo—United Nations.

Czech Harvest In Peril

'RUDE PRAVO' ATTACKS COMMUNIST LEADERS

By MORTON VON DUYKE

PARIS, August 29 (INS).

THE Czech newspaper, "Rude Pravo", has warned of the threatened destruction of Czechoslovakia's harvest by rain.

"The harvest is good this year, but what good is it if we are not capable of stowing it in silos without loss?" it asked.

The newspaper added the harvesting is nearly finished, but most of the crops are still in the fields exposed to the weather. It estimated that thousands of carloads of grain, straw and fodder are threatened.

"Rude Pravo" also published an editorial criticizing a "great number" of Communist Party leaders for "lack of honesty and sincerity toward the party."

It charged numbers of employees and members of the party did not conduct themselves as true Communists.

"Certain militants place their personal interests above those of the people and Socialism," the newspaper pointed out.

It said that certain directors of industries, state farms and tractor and agricultural machine stations "fix" their reports. It accused them of "dressing up" statistics, hiding facts about raw materials and not telling the truth to "the organs of the state."

The newspaper also attacked leaders who "fear criticism because of their prestige, those who accept criticism but don't do anything about it, and those who sacrifice the quality of the foremen groups by filling the jobs with friends or members of their families."

WORKERS RESTIVE

Hungarian exile circles in Paris cited rumours widely circulating in Hungary that the Government envisages a new monetary devaluation in the near future.

Reports said that a project calling for a "monetary reform" followed by a forced loan is under study.

Elsewhere in Hungary, the Communist organ, "Szabad Nep," reported that in one of the country's most important steel mills the number of workers absent without justification tripled between May and June.

The paper accused the mill's directors of being "passive," adding:

"They have forgotten that besides the recently abolished fines (for absenteeism), there exist other sanctions against workers who don't respect work discipline."

MUSICIANS HIT

Hungarian refugee sources in Paris noted that the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior recently suspended all licenses of musicians and singers employed in bars and cafes of the country.

The suspension was reportedly demanded by the Ministry of Propaganda.

The licenses will not be returned until their bearers have passed examinations before a Russian-Hungarian committee. The committee will judge if the entertainers are capable of playing or singing certain Russian music.

DOCTORS' TURN

Romanian exile circles in Paris said Romania's Ministry of the Interior issued a decree forbidding Romanian doctors to treat foreigners except in urgent cases.

The decrees reportedly demand that in urgent cases a foreigner must obtain special authorization valid for only one visit. In cases where a foreigner must follow frequent treatments, he is assigned different doctors for each visit.

The decrees are a move against possible espionage. the sources said.

BRIG. PRITAM SINGH POSTED TO ARMY H.Q.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Brigadier Pritam Singh Chowdhury, Brigadier-in-Charge, Administration, Southern Command, has been posted to Army Headquarters, New Delhi to take up the important appointment of Director, Movements and Quartering Directorate. He is being succeeded by Brigader K. P. Dhargalkar.

Commissioned from Sandhurst in 1932 Brigadier Chowdhury came to Southern Command in 1947 as Brigadier-in-Charge Army Supply Corps, an appointment which he held till 1949 when he was appointed Brigadier-in-Charge Administration. It was in this capacity that he played a major role in integrating State Force units into the regular Indian Army.

BANGKOK, August 29 (UPI-AFP): Railway services on the Bangkok to Singapore line have been held up by floods and the line to the south of Rajburi has been dislocated compelling the travellers to use boats, it was reported here today. The Kachanaburi province, near Burma, is also flooded and the Bangkok to Kachanaburi railway service has been interrupted.

CROWD WITH SPEARS TEAR-GASSED

Demonstrations In Nyasaland

CHOLO (Nyasaland), August 29 (UPI-AFP).

TEAR gas was needed to control a crowd of several thousand demonstrators armed with spears and battle axes which gathered threateningly around the court house here on Thursday evening

The cause of the demonstration was the trial of a miner arrested last week for incitement to civil disobedience. The miner, was in fact acquitted and released for lack of proof.

In the face of a menacing situation, the District Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, warned the demonstrators that the Government would not hesitate to use force to prevent disorder.

However neither the presence of motorised elements of the King's African Rifles as well as strong forces of Rhodesian Police nor the sight of Rhodesian Air Force planes patrolling the sky at low level was sufficient to cause the crowd to disperse or to calm it.

SHOUT INSULTS

The demonstrators waved their arms in the faces of the soldiers and shouted insults. Night fall finally brought about their dispersal. A radio transmitting station was specially brought to Cholo to help in keeping the authorities in Blantyre and Salisbury informed of developments.

Meanwhile a report from Johannesburg said the Blue Band Radio, a government station which had been transmitting bulletins almost hourly since disturbances began in Nyasaland, reported that the situation was easier with a back to work move.

Africans, who had stayed away from work were beginning to return to their jobs. Railwaymen stated that all trains were not running to schedule but some telegraph lines appeared to have been sabotaged.

KIDWAI ELECTED TO AICC

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29 (UPI): Union Food Minister Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was unanimously declared elected as member of the A.-I.C.C.

All the other seven candidates withdrew in his favour following an appeal made by Mr. Algurai Shastri, President of the State Congress and Mr. C. B. Gupta, Food Minister, Uttar Pradesh.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (UPI): 51 Swedish members of the Neutral Commission to supervise the repatriation of prisoners of war in Korea will leave Stockholm today. They are flying to Korea in an American military plane.

Metal Market

BOMBAY, Aug. 29

Today's closing quotations of the Metal Exchange Association were as under:—

Copper Ingots Ready Rs. 161, August Rs. 160, September Rs. 157, October Rs. 150-8.

Zinc Ready Rs. 57, August Rs. 56, September Rs. 56-4, October Rs. 56-12

Lead Ready Rs. 75, August Rs. 75, September Rs. 72, October Rs. 72-8.

Tin Ready Rs. 100-8, August Rs. 100-8, September Rs. 102-8, October Rs. 104.

Market tone: Steady.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 29

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Bombay Markets

BOMBAY, Aug. 29

Kerb quotations in Bombay today at 9 p.m. were as follows:—

Tata Defd Rs. 1950, Indian Iron Rs. 22-7.

Silver Forward Rs. 157-1, Gold Rs. 87-12.

Cotton February Contract Rs. 641, Castorseed September delivery Rs 142, May 1954 Rs. 126, Rs. 126-8.—UPI.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Steady

CALCUTTA, August 29 (UPI): The market continued steady round all sections with renewed buying support for the more speculative shares and the price moved in almost all the counters.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Govt. Paper 82-1, 3 per cent loan (1986) 82, 3 per cent loan (57) 98-9, 3-1/2 loan (1963) 100-4-6, 4 per cent West Bengal (1963) 100-4-6, 4 per cent loan (1960-70) 102-4 SL,

COALS: Central India 4-6, Karanpura Colliery 80, South Karanpura 9-10.

JUTES: Fort Gloster 387, Howrah 23-2, Presidency 4-8, Gourepore 265.

TEAS: Texpur 14-4, Ledo 7 SOL,

SUGAR: Samastipur 14-13.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron Opening 22-7, Highest 22-9, Closed 22-8, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-4, Jessop and Co. 22-10, Burn and Co. 278, Hooghly Booking 100.

MISCELLANEOUS Indian Copper 2-14, Orissa Minerals 35-14 C div., Smith Stain Street 8-12, Calcutta Electric 13-12, B I Corporation 8-6, F and C Osler 7-10, Indian Wood Products 31-12 SL, Rohtas Industry 8-2, Do Pref. 35-4, Midnapore Zemindary 32-, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10-9, Indian Cable 18-6, India Steamship 6-13.

DEBENTURE: 3 per cent (1950-60) Calcutta Port Trust Debs 94-8.

New York Cotton Prices Irregular

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (UPI-AFP): New York cottons futures market was slightly weaker today. Due to hedging and losses reached ten points. However later covering before week end and mill buying enabled the prices to regain their losses at colse, New York quotations show gains of 6/7 points and losses of 3/6 points. At New Orleans show gain of four points but other positions show losses of one to four points.

The following are closing quotations:

October	33.38
December	33.65/66
March	33.90
May	33.88
July	33.71
October	3.45
December	33.60

Chicago Grains Firm

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (UPI-AFP): Grain market was firmer due to big rise on wheat at Minneapolis for September delivery, on lower offerings than expectations. At Chicago wheat September was up by 2¼, corn up by 1½. At Minneapolis wheat 5/54 up. 7⅛ cents a bushel.

Jodhpur Bullion Market

JODHPUR, Aug. 29 (UPI).

The following are the closing quotations of the Jodhpur bullion market:

SILVER: Opening Rs. 156-6; Closing Rs. 157-9; Highest Rs. 157-10; Lowest Rs. 155-13.

Indore Market Closing

INDORE, Aug. 29 (UPI).

SILVER: Opening Rs. 155-14; Closing Rs. 157-1; Highest Rs. 157-4; Lowest Rs. 155-13.

'Quake Shock In Kanpur

KANPUR, Aug. 29 (UPI): A mild earthquake shock lasting about half a minute was experienced here this morning at about 7-31 hours.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The produce market was steady with moderate demand from local crushers.

GROUNDNUTS. Madras were quoted at Rs. 51 Khandesh quality were placed at Rs. 52. Nizam at Rs. 53 and Karad Bold at Rs. 51 August-Sept. were done at Rs. 48 and Dec.-Jan. at Rs 31-12 to Rs. 32. Oil Receipts were quoted at Rs. 28. August at Rs. 27-14, September at Rs. 25-11, October at Rs. 21-10 and November at Rs. 18-9.

LINSEED. Ready was quoted at Rs. 29-4. Aug.-Sept. was quoted at Rs. 29-10. October-November at Rs. 28-8 and February-March at Rs. 25-2. Satna was quoted at Rs. 28-4 and Oil was placed at Rs. 16-2.

CASTORSEEDS. Bold were quoted at Rs. 27-12, Behar at Rs. 28-4, small at Rs. 28-12 and Madras at Rs. 29. Oil commercial was quoted at Rs. 16-4, First Pressure at Rs. 17 and B.S.S. at Rs. 17-6.

Castorseeds Sept. opened at Rs. 142-8 advanced at Rs. 142-12 declined at Rs. 141 and closed at Rs. 141-14. May opened at Rs. 126-12 and advanced at Rs. 127-2 declined at Rs. 125-10 and closed at Rs. 126-8.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	53	0	0
Khandesh	51	12	0
Coromandal	51	12	0
Dec.-Jan.	32	4	0
October	39	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
September	141	14	0
May	126	8	0
Madras	29	4	0
Gujarat	29	0	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	29	0	0
Kanpur	27	8	0
LINSEED			
Bold	30	0	0
Small	28	8	0
Satna	29	0	0
Aug.-Sept.	30	0	0
Feb.-March	25	0	0
Oct.-Nov.	28	8	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	37	0	0
Three Zilla	36	4	0
KARDI			
Bold	26	0	0
Kanpur	21	0	0
Aug.-Sept.	25	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	27	12	0
August	27	10	0
September	25	12	0
October	21	10	0
November	18	9	0
Linseed Oil	16	2	0
Castor Oil Ready	16	4	0
First Pressure	17	8	0
B. S. S.	17	10	0

COPRA MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

(Per Candy of 7 Bengal Maunds)

Copra-Rajapur Rs. 390 to 405

Copra-Alleppey Rs. 370 to 390

(Per candy of 22½ Maunds)

Copra-Milling Rs. 340

(Per Bengal Maund)

Coconut oil Rs. 67

(Cocoanuts per 1,250)

Cocoanuts 150 raw Calicut Rs. 245.

Coconuts 200 raw Rs. 190

Cocoanuts 400 dry Rs. 215.

Coconuts 275 dry Rs. 240 to Rs. 245.

Broach 100 raw Rs. 270 to Rs. 275

Ginger Rs. 59 to 61.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

120 D Ready Japan	4	1	6
150 D Ready Japan	4	1	6
120 D Ready Italy	4	2	0
150 D Ready	3	15	0

150 D. Box August: Lowest 781, opening 782, highest 782, close 781.

150 D Box September: Opening 785, highest 786, lowest 785, close 785.

40/2 Staple September: Opening 678, highest 678, lowest 674, close 674.

Mercury & Cloves

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

Mercury	495	0
Bhadarva	485	0
Cloves	450	0
Cassia Ready	53	8
Shravan	51	8

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

Bhadarva	1835 to 1865
Aso	1700 to 1730

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

Ready	90	to 95
Bhadarva	88	2

GOLD & SILVER

Active Bull Support

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

After being quiet during the past eight weeks, the Bombay Bullion Exchange is again showing signs of increased activity and professional, bulls wno were holding aloof are reported buying freely. It is said the announcement of Estate Duty rates in duced increased demand in the cash market. This demand is likely to continue and professional operators have entered the market with a view to push up prices.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 155-8 and advanced at Rs. 156-4 on renewed bull buying At this level there developed some liquidation and the market steadied at Rs. 156. Ready silver was also placed at Rs. 156.

Forward gold was fairly steady. At the opening gold was quoted at Rs. 87-11 and declined at Rs. 87-10 under long liquidation. At this level there was moderate buying and gold advanced at Rs. 87-15 and steadied at Rs. 87-13. against yesterday's close at Rs. 88-7 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 58-8.

Later on there was heavy short covering by professional Bears and Silver firmed up at Rs. 157-6 while gold was quoted at Rs. 88-4. At this level there was some realising by jobbers and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	156	14	0
Forward	157	2	0
Ready Gold	88	9	0
Forward	87	15	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The local cotton market opened steady today and declined on renewed selling. The market feeling is moderately bullish and crop news continue favourable. The market will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 636-8 against yesterday close at Rs. 635-8. There was renewed selling and the market declined at Rs. 632. At this level there was cessation of selling and under scattered covering February rallied at Rs. 633-8.

Later on there was further covering and rhe market being oversold quotations moved up. The firmness of silver also induced some buying. The market closed at Rs. 638-8 for February delivery.

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 27th August 1953	446183
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 27th August 1953	1223006
Same period last year	995997
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 27th August 1953	400247
Same time last year	527484

DENA BANK

Opening Of Branch At Calcutta

The Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., popularly known as the DENA BANK, is opening the 57th Branch of its Bank at CALCUTTA on Saturday, the 5th September. Dena Bank is also shortly opening a branch at DELHI.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Aug. 29.

Coiryarn beypore Rs. 120/130, quilady Rs. 150/160 Fibre gabbled Rs. 105, ungarbled Rs. 90, coconuts raw husked Rs. 140 to 147-8, unhusked Rs. 140/150, Dry Rs. 165/170, coconutoil Rs. 580, copra office Rs. 400, dilpasand Rs. 415, Madras nottam Rs. 420, nepper wynaad Rs. 2450 country Rs. 2400, dryginger chernad Rs. 415, ernad Rs 400 coffee robusta Rs. 155, timber pali Rs. 50-60, junglewood Rs. 35/45, vellapine Rs. 50/60, benteak Rs. 45/50, teak Rs. 90/115. Mango Rs. 3 to 3-4, teak Rs. 20 to 22-8, rosewood Rs. 20 to 22-8.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, Aug. 29.

Futures silver Rs. 156-10, Peas Bhadon Rs. 14-5-3, Jeth Rs. 11-3, Arhar Bhadon Rs. 13-9, Urd Maha Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 17-8, Gram Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 16-4, Barley Rs. 11-8, Bejhar Rs. 12-8, Maize Rs. 13-4, Jowar Rs. 12, Guwar Rs. 12-4, Rice Basmati Rs. 32, Hansraj Rs. 28, Sela Rs. 26, Coarse Rs. 21, Peas Rs. 14-12, Arhar Rs. 13-12, Urd Rs. 23, Moong Rs. 21 to Rs. 22, Masoor Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.

Trade stocks wheat 81, Gram 11, Barley 5, Bejhar 14, Peas 56, Arhar 40 khatties.

Gur Pansera Rs. 19-8, Crystal wholesale mill delivery ready Simbholi Rs. 30, Jaswant Rs. 30, Daurala Rs. 30-8, Mansoorpur Rs. 30 to Rs. 31, Amroha Rs. 29-8, Semora Rs. 29-6, Bijnor Rs. 29-5, Rampur buland Rs. 31-8, Raza Rs. 31-4, Retail Rs. 32-8, Khandsari Rs. 26 to Rs. 31, Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 24-8, Taramira Rs. 20 to Rs. 22, Groundnut Rs. 17 to Rs. 20, Vegetable products Rs. 40 to Rs. 42-8, Cottonseed Rs. 14-10, Mustard oil Rs. 62, Linseedoil Rs. 49, Groundnutoil Rs. 75, Oilcake Rs. 9, Bardana Laldhari Rs. 73, Sufeddhari Rs. 91, Kalidhari Rs. 112, Half bags Calcutta Rs. 48, Sajanwa Rs. 40, Sutli Rs. 41.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today and will open on Thursday. On Monday it being "Janmastami" the market will remain closed while Tuesday and Wednesday being Bank Holidays there will be no trading. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1952-8.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

2½% Loan 1954			..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955			..	98	6
2½% Loan 1961			..	90	8
2¾% Loan 1960			..	93	7
2¾% Loan 1962			..	91	9
2¾% Loan 1976			..	83	0
3 % Loan 1957			..	98	8
3 % Loan 1958			..	98	1
3 % Loan 1959-61			..	96	3
3 % Loan 1963-65			..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964			..	92	6
3 % Loan 1966-68			..	90	1
3 % Loan 1970-75			..	86	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later				82	0
3½% Loan 1954-59			..	100	4
3½ % Nat. Plan Loan			1961	98	5
4 % Loan 1960-70			..	102	2
4½% Loan 1955-60			..	103	2
4½% Loan 1958-68			..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan			1955	99	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan			1956	99	0
3 %	"	"	1958	97	12
3 %	"	"	1960	94	12
3 %	"	"	1962	93	0
3 % Mad. Govt.	"		1955	99	0
3 %	"	"	1959	97	0
3 %	"	"	1960	94	4
3 % M.P.	"	"	1955	98	12
3 % M.P.	"	"	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal			1965	91	12
3¼%	"	"	1977	86	12
3¼%	"	"	1979	86	12
3½% Bom. Govt.			1962	98	0
3½% W. Bengal	"		1962	97	12
3½% Madras	"		1962	97	12
3½% U. P.	"		1962	97	12
3½% M. P.	"		1962	97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal			1966	97	0
4 % Bom. Govt.			1964	100	4
4 % W. Bengal	"		1964	100	0
4 % Madras	"		1964	99	8
4 % U. P.	"		1964	99	6
4 % Bom. Municipal			1964	99	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust			1974	99	12
4 % " Municipal			1974	99	12
5 % "	"		1959	105	0
6 % "	"	"	1954	102	8

Meerut Markets

MEERUT, Aug. 29.

Gur pansera Rs. 19-8, khruapar Rs. 21 to 21-4, khandsari Rs. 28 to 33 crystal sugar jaswant Rs. 30-1, Modi daurala Rs. 30-11 Sakoti Rs. 29-15, retail Rs. 31-8 to 32-8, oilseeds sarson Rs. 24-8 to 26, taramira Rs. 21 to 23, groundnut Rs. 18 to 22, til Rs. 30 to 36, cottonseed Rs. 13-8 to 15, oils sarson Rs. 60 to 63, taramira Rs. 59 to 60, groundnut Rs. 76 to 78.

Calcutta Bullion Market

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29 (UPI).

SILVER: Opening Rs. 154-9; Closing Rs. 156-1; Highest Rs. 156-3; Lowest Rs. 154-8.

Silver TICI closed Rs. 155-13.

Gold Rs. 88-10.

Silver arrival 15 bars and Gold arrivals 1,000 tolas, Silver offtakes 15 bars and Gold offtakes 1,000 tolas.

Concession To Oil Refineries

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE FACILITIES

NEW DELHI, August 29 (UPI).

A NO-NATIONALISATION guarantee for 25 years from the commencement of operation of the refineries, import concessions, foreign exchange facilities, and an additional duty protection to the products of the companies, are among a number of concessions given by the Government of India to three foreign oil companies, two American and one British, with whom the Government have entered into an agreement for the establishment of three oil refineries. Two of the oil refineries will be located in Bombay and one in Visakhapatnam.

The concessions given to all the three companies are more or less of the same pattern. The terms of the agreements, were placed before Parliament yesterday by the Production Minister, Mr. K. C. Reddy.

COMPENSATION

If after the guarantee period the refineries are acquired by the Government or any other Governmental authority, "reasonable compensation shall be paid to the Indian company and remittance facilities should be provided" for the repatriation of any amount invested by the companies as share capital and loans in the Indian company.

NO TAX DISCRIMINATION

The Government have also guaranteed that until the expiry of ten years from the commencement of operation, or until December 31, 1965, whichever is earlier, the income-tax and corporation tax payable by the Indian companies on their profits together with the super-tax payable by the foreign firms in respect of any dividends out of the profits of the Indian companies shall not exceed the income-tax and the corporation tax payable in respect of the same amount of profits by any other Indian company, which declares the whole of its net profits as dividends.

EXCHANGE FACILITIES

Assurance for providing exchange facilities has been given for purchase of crude oil at world market prices with freedom of choice as to source of supply for operating supplies, raw materials and equipment purchased abroad, for payment of engineering services, technical information services, royalties, for remittance as dividends of all profits, for cost of construction equipment, for remittance of interest on overseas loans, etc.

NO IMPORT DUTY

Other assurances given are that no import duty will be imposed on crude oil imported for the refineries, that import duty imposed on any materials, supplies or equipments imported for construction of the refineries will not exceed 5 1/4 per cent ad valorem, that the Indian companies will be permitted to establish the prices of the products ex-refinery from time to time at any level higher than the landed cost, and that tankers, regardless of flag, importing crude oil or products for the refineries or for marketing operations in India will be permitted to lift products from the refinery for delivery to other ports in India.

PROTECTION DUTY

The Government have also assured that until the expiry of ten years from the commencement of full operation or until December 31, 1965, whichever is earlier, an additional duty protection will be accorded to the products of the refineries by maintaining an import duty on motor gasoline at least annas two per imperial gallon higher than the excise on locally manufactured motor gasoline.

A guarantee exempt the refineries from the purview of the Indian Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for 25 years has also been given, if the Indian companies apply for such exemption.

The Government have given permission for the local borrowing of funds by the Indian companies to finance local currency expenditure in the construction of the refineries and subsequently for working capital. Granting of priorities for supplies of essential building materials locally available has also been assured.

Assurance has also been given to exempt transfers of petroleum products from the Indian companies to their principal companies from sales tax, turnover tax, or other tax of similar nature.

The refineries will be owned and operated by what will be known as "Indian company" sponsored by the foreign firms. Though the Indian investors will be given an opportunity to subscribe to the share capital of the Indian company, the foreign firms will have controlling voice.

LAOS PRINCE TO MEET KING OF CAMBODIA

PNOM PENH, Aug. 29 (UPI-AFP): Prince Savang, heir to the throne of Laos, will go to Siemreap on August 30, to meet King Norodom Sihanouk. The princes will be accompanied by Premier Souvana Phouma and several members of the Government.

According to well-informed political sources, the talks which Prince Savang and Premier Souvana Phouma will have on Sunday in Battambang with the King of Cambodia will concern mainly the question of guarantees which Cambodia could give to Laos with regard to the safeguard of the Saigon-Vintiane highway. This highway crosses the zone east of the Mekong area.

Retrenchment In U. S. I. S.

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 29: A thousand employees would lose their job as a result of drastic cut in the grant to United States Information Agency.

M. N. ROY ILL

DEHRA DUN, Aug. 29 (UPI):—Mr. M. N. Roy had an attack of Thrombosis on Wednesday last. His left side is stated to have been paralysed. His condition is slightly improved but still remains serious.

TWO FUGITIVE U. S. REDS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, August 29 (NAFEN): Federal Bureau of Investigation agents disguised as campers surrounded a lonely hut 8,000 feet up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, to arrest two fugitive Communist leaders.

This brought to a close a two-year hunt.

One of the arrested men, George Thompson, was one of 11 Communists convicted two years ago of violating the Smith Act by conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government. He disappeared in 1951 when ordered to report to the Federal Court in New York for commitment for a three-year prison term.

The other man, Sidney Steinberg, was also indicted at the same time on similar charges.

Police also arrested in the mountains two men and a woman.

One of the men, Samuel Coleman, is said to be the leader of the Communist "underground" movement in the United States.

Plot To Overthrow Thai Government

VIET MINH "AGENT" SEIZED

BANGKOK, Aug 29 (UPI-AFP): A pro-Communist Viet Namese who was described by the Bangkok police as a "Viet Minh agent in Thailand" has been arrested here in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the Thai Government, it was learnt here today. Known as "Chuen" to the police, he is said to have been engaged in gun-running in Thailand after having escaped from Indo-China. The police stated today that the situation was now normal, following the arrest of leaders in the plot to overthrow the Government.

Tudeh Members Sent To Iran's 'Devil's Island'

LONDON, August 29 (NAFEN).

TUDEH leaders rounded up by the police are being taken to Kharak, Iran's "Devil's Island", in the Persian Gulf, reports the 'News Chronicle' Teheran Correspondent.

Most Communists, it is believed, have not fled from Teheran but are hiding in a maze of old houses in the suburbs and factory districts. The correspondent says the Nationalists started a campaign to cut off the ears of all captured Tudeh members—"it is difficult to disguise the fact you have no ears."

The correspondent adds "not so long ago many young Communists sported bushy Stalin-style moustaches. All have now hurriedly become clean shaven."

Amnesty In The Offing

TEHERAN, August 29 (UPI-AFP): The Shah of Iran is likely to proclaim a sweeping political amnesty at the request of Iran's religious leaders. An announcement to this effect is expected soon.

Shah's Coronation

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 29.

The Iranian people are pressing the Shah for his coronation this year. The Shah's coronation had been postponed on account of the country's economic instability.

China, Artists' Paradise

No Entertainment Levy Or Income-Tax

NEW DELHI, August 29.

THE Indian Artists' Delegation, which recently visited China, told pressmen here this evening that wherever they went they found goodwill and friendship for India and her people.

At a special forum, they discussed with Chinese artistes music, art and the way art was utilised for the service of the people.

The Delegation, organised by the All-India Peace Council, stayed in China nearly two months and visited a number of cities, factories, villages, nurseries, colleges, centres of art and culture and great construction sites.

The poet-laureate of Kerala, Shri Vallathol, said they found the Peking opera had some similarity with the Kathakali of Kerala. The new regime in China was giving life to the opera which had been fading away in the country. The opera retained its old form, but the presentation was new.

Another member of the delegation, Miss Damayanti Joshi said they found that the Chinese Government took as much interest in art as it did in politics. Every facility was given to artitss and their earnings were exempt from income-tax. There was also no entertainment tax.

The delegation extended an invitation to the All-China Peace Council to send a delegation of Chinese artists to India. They hoped the visit would materialise shortly.

The delegation will give a musical recital at the Constitution Club on Sunday at 7 p.m. Among those who will participate are Ustad Wilayat Khan and Mrs. Hirabai Badodekar.

FRANCE WALKED BLIND INTO MOROCCAN CRISIS

French Diplomacy Got A Red Face

PARIS, August 30 (INS).

FRENCH diplomacy was confronted today with one of the most embarrassing tasks it has known in many years. It was striving to save "face" for France in connection with the establishment of a new Sultan of Morocco.

With the Arab-Asian bloc trying to put the French Government in the United Nations dock for the forcible removal of the old Sultan, Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault was endeavouring to build up a diplomatic case to justify the action which he personally had opposed up the last moment.

Ben Youssef had been carrying on a long campaign of legal resistence to French rule in Morocco. He wanted virtually complete independence for his native land and he refused to apply the proposed French reforms which would have given Morocco a little more home rule and which France hoped would check the extreme nationalist movement.

Thus, he was not considered any true friend of France. But what has deeply distressed many Frenchmen and given French diplomacy a red face is the manner in which Ben Youssef was ousted.

Not only did it involve a violation of the 1912 French treaty commitment to support the throne and the person of the reigning Sultan. Not only was it reminiscent of the military might aspect of old-fashioned colonialism, with its use of tanks and other armed forces to compel the Sultan to leave quietly.

MILITARY USURPATION

But it's most disturbing feature for French democracy was that it involved a virtual usurpation of political power by the French military.

Charges were made at a French cabinet meeting, and not yet denied, that Marshal Alphonse Juin, France's top military leader, had strongly encouraged El Glaoui, the powerful Pacha of Marrakech, to launch the movement to get rid of Ben Youssef.

Juin reportedly told El Glaoui, during the latter's visit to Paris in July, that the French army would, if necessary support him in ousting the Sultan by force. That is exactly what happened.

El Glaoui, a loyal friend of France, returned to Marrakech and set in motion the plot which brought most of Morocco's tribal chiefs to his palace and set their warriors on the road to Rabat, the Sultan's capital.

Zahedi Springs A Surprise

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 29.

The Prime Minister Zahedi's latest statement that he wants oil talks with Britain has caused a tremendous surprise in London.

NAFEN adds:—

Iranian Premier General Zahedi, who discussed Iran's relations with the West with the Teheran correspondent of the Cairo daily, 'Al Misri', was reported as saying no date has yet been fixed for resumption of oil talks with Britain.

However, General Zahedi said, he hoped talks would be resumed by the middle of September.

GAUHATI (NAFEN): The Government of Assam has earmarked a sum of Rs. 2,500,000 for construction of a bridge over the turbulent Barak River in Cachar, as well as for repairing the river banks, it is learned.

Does Egypt Back Mau Mau?

CAIRO PAPER REPORT STARTS TROUBLE

CAIRO, August 29 (NAFEN).

THE British Embassy have announced here that Mr. Robert Hankey, the British Charge d'Affaires, has objected to the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mashud Fawzi, against statements made by President Naguib and other members of the Revolutionary Council, to Mr. Mouramby, described as a representative of the African Union, an illegal body, and also as a representative of the Kenya Mau Mau movement.

The Embassy statement said that Egypt's Foreign Minister assured Mr. Hankey it was not Egypt's policy to encourage subversive movements in British territories.

The Embassy complaint related to the interview published by the Cairo fortnightly magazine, 'Al Tahrir', (Liberation), which is supervised by Lieutenant-Colonel Anwar Sawdat, a Revolutionary Council member.

Mr. Mashud Fawzi has expressed surprise at the British Embassy's statement, saying he was not aware the Embassy intended to issue a statement on his meeting with Mr. Hankey and considered the issuing of the statement contradictory to diplomatic procedure.

"SECURER EXILE" FOR EX-SULTAN

LONDON, Aug. 29 (NAFEN): The ex-Sultan of Morocco is expected to be moved to securer surroundings within the next few days "to foil a suspected Arab League plot to kidnap him and take him to Cairo", according to reports received here.

Personal

BOMBAY MINISTERS

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance. Prohibition and Industries, who arrived in Bombay last night, will return to Poona tomorrow evening. He will again leave for Bombay on August 31 and return to Poona on September 3.

SHRI D. N. WANDREKAR

Shri D. N. Wandrekar, Deputy Minister for Backward Classes, will visit the Backward Class Hostels at Bhor and Ukrali, in Poona District, on September 1 and 2, respectively.

Stop Press

PATNA ROCKED

PATNA, Aug. 29 (UPI): An earthquake shock was felt here at about 7-30 this morning. The shock lasted for about five seconds.

Between You And Me

By Me

THE U. S. State Department's pamphlet on India, copious summaries of which have been published in American papers, makes a constructive approach to India's problems and her role as the apostle of democracy in Asia.

According to Washington circles, India is the last Bastion of democracy. "If democracy succeeds in India, all of South Asia is buttressed. If it fails, the outlook in Asia will be very bleak", concludes the pamphlet. The pamphlet ends with the significant observation "When an Indian farmer goes to the polls, his vote registers not only in New Delhi, but in Washington and Moscow as well." If these conclusions sum up the ideological stakes of Western Democracies in the democracy of India, it is quite welcome. For democracy to succeed, it should be companionate and cannot function in isolated or insulated compartments.

*

But the rub comes in when India refuses to streamline her approach with that of Western democracies who measure their success in terms of the "containment" of Communism. India is the next door neighbour of Communism with her frontiers meeting those of China and Russia. But she believes in a policy of "live and let live" and peaceful co-existence with Communist Powers. She is not afraid of China and her bold recognition of Mao's regime is motivated by the democratic view that it is for the people of China to choose their own form of government. Her persistent advocacy of a place for China in the United Nations is based on the firm belief that ideological differences should not debar China from entering into the comity of nations.

It is an anomaly that Russia and other Soviet-minded countries should be in the United Nations, while China should be debarred with a vengeance. Also, it is a standing disgrace to democracy that the emigre government of Chiang Kai-shek should continue to be recognised as the representative of China, while the "de facto" government goes unheard. The admission of Mao's China to the United Nations may be an additional vote to Communism in that august body. But it is a risk worth taking to correct the anomalies and contradictions in the United Nations set-up. China, the biggest Asian country, cannot afford to be Russia's satellite for long, despite her ideological affiliations.

*

Great Powers seem to possess short memories. During the World War II, Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek sat together at conference tables at Yalta and Teheran. So Stalin cannot be termed as the godfather of Mao. When the Western Democracies were wobbling and vegetating at the emergence of New China and looked upon Mao's regime as "untouchable," Stalin initiated a bold stroke of diplomacy, recognised Mao's Raj and thus bagged China's goodwill. The Big Powers missed the bus, gave a free gift of China to Stalin and then started the "containment" policy, which had been not much of a success. There is no point in stifling the voice of real China, forcing her to be hetrd through the Moscow mouthpiece and then branding her as a satellite of the Soviet. The UNO gates should be thrown open to China; till then there will be no peace in Asia.

*

This basic difference in approach to the China issue has widened the gulf between America and India. While American and Soviet representatives have often indulged in theatricalities and stage thunder at the UNO, India spokesmen have been forthright, and even blunt in their pronouncements, without begging favour of fearing the hatred of the biggest of the Big Powers. Mr. Nehru has declared that India will stick to her policy of "non-involvement" at any cost, even if there be a world conflagration. America has often betrayed her ill-concealed hatred of India's policy. In substance, America says, "You must be for us or against us." India retorts, "A curse on both your houses."

The U.S. statesmen are much chagrined because other Asiatic countries take their tip from the "non-involvement" policy of India. Mr. Dulles' plain hint that India should scratch herself from participation in the first round of Far Eastern Political Conference, and Senator Alexander Wiley's insidious appeal to India to stand out of the Korean Conference, are meant as a rebuff to her policy of "non-involvement."

Though India was the sponsor of the resolution which finally broke the Korean deadlock, Mr. Dulles unceremoniously wants "to drop the pilot". He prefers Dr. Syngman Rhee within the conference, even at the cost of keeping India out. The command performance of the South Korean delegate. Mr. Pyun, at the UN hurling splenetics and vitriolics against India was merely a puppet show. It is the voice of Dulles that spoke through him.

*

Finding it hard to justify the secret pact with Dr. Syngman Rhee, Mr. Dulles has preached a sermon to the United Nations that there are major inadequacies in the UN Charter which have forced America to enter into commitments for regional security. Mr. Dulles is the ace pact-maker of modern times. When he mooted the idea of Japanese treaty, Australia and New Zealand opposed the idea on the ground that resurgent Japan would menace their security in the Pacific. To counteract their fears, he followed up the Japanese treaty with the ANZUS Pact underwriting the defence of Australia and New Zealand in the emergency of a Japanese aggression. Though Japan was considered as the arch enemy under it, at the Washington meeting of the ANZUS Powers, it was declared that China was the public enemy No. 1 of the Pacific Powers. He tried to sell the idea of Pacific Pact to some Asian nations, but all of them refused to have any truck with it.

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Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill was sore at the American attempt to sabotage British prestige in the East with the collusion of Commonwealth countries. To appease him Mr. Dulles seems to have hatched a plan for a conference of Big Powers having interests in the Pacific. Every pact he has entered into runs contrary to the policy of collective security and has undermined the prestige of the United Nations. His latest pact of mutual security with Dr. Syngman Rhee on the eve of the Korean conference is a stab in the back of the United Nations.

*

Mr. Dulles declared that the UN had "a pre-Atomic age charter", which should be overhauled in view of the Atom-bomb. If the A-Bomb calls for a revision of the charter, the H-Bomb of the Soviet and the C-Bomb of the British will demand further modifications. Ultimately, it may end in the bombing of the charter of the United Nations, for which Mr. Dulles has already volunteered himself as an undertaker.

*

Apart from Mr. Dulles, leading American statesmen seem to think that India will be the final victim of Communist aggression, either because of or in spite of her "non-involvement" policy. Mr. Louis Fishcher told us, last year that Mr. Nehru could freely play the game of "non-involvement," so long American troops in Korea, French troops in Indo-China and British troops in Malaya battled with the Communists and halted their march on India. Now Mr. Adlai Stevenson comes out with the story that Russia is going to pay more attention to Asia in the future than in the past and "perhaps the greatest area of 'contention' will be India." Probably he thinks that Chinese Communism in Tibet and Soviet proximity to Kashmir may menace the security of India. Or it may be that he reads more in Malenkov's statement before the Supreme Soviet that India has made not a negligible contribution to end the Korean war, and that Russian relations with India will continue to develop in a spirit of perfect friendly co-operation. The good relations that exist between Delhi and the Chancellories of Moscow and Peking have been an anathema to Amrican politicians. Indians claim it as the bumper dividend of the policy of "non-involvement," while the Americans look upon it as "appeasement."

*

Though Indians are prepared to face Communism in the open, they refuse to be scared by hair-raising stories of Communist machinations. Most of the American leaders are still so steeped in the old notions of British diplomacy and past strategy, that they are unable to see the change in the Asian scene after the emergence of Free India. The Russians and the British were mortal enemies, and that accounted for the latter's "forward policy" on India's North-West Frontier. But Russia and Free India have started their relations with a clean slate.

*

Despite the entry of the Chinese into Tibet, nothing has happened to mar our good relations with Mao's Government, though some Chinese fire-eaters proclaim that India is on their "Liberation" list. India has a common frontier with Tibet extending over 2,000 miles. The MacMohan Line, which delimits Indo-Tibetan border, has become out-moded and has to be resettled. Chiang Kai-Shek drew a map of China including large chunks of Indian and Burmese territory within it. When the India Government drew Mao's attention to it, the latter said that it was Chiang Kai-Shek's handiwork and that the new regime had nothing to do with it.

Early this year Mr. Nehru and the Burmese Premier undertook a "cross-border" tour and resolved on the spot many knotty points of Indo-Burmese frontier. It is possible that Peking and Delhi will define Indo-Tibetan border in a spirit of goodwill and amity. Westerners who think that India and China are natural enemies seem to forget the fact that India's relations with China extend over 2,000 years, without any strain or tension. If U.S.A. and Canada can have a common border even without a frontier force on either side one cannot understand why similar relationship cannot develop between India and China. Of course, Communism is on India's doorsteps. But even Communism does not become bellicose merely for the fun of it. Sino-Indian amity will prove the greatest single factor for peace in the East.

*

In his new book "North From Malaya", William O. Douglas, Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, makes a lucid survey of the Asian scene and states categorically "that the great task of our age is to know how to live with Red China". He warns America against the absurdity of keeping Red China out of the United Nations. This refreshing and bold outlook is a pleasant contrast to the regimented thought of leading American statesmen.

Strangely enough, Mr. Justice Douglas suspects "that the next great cold war will be between India and Russia, with Red China as the stake in the war". Red China is too hard to bite and too difficult to digest. Have you ever heard of porcupines swallowing one another?

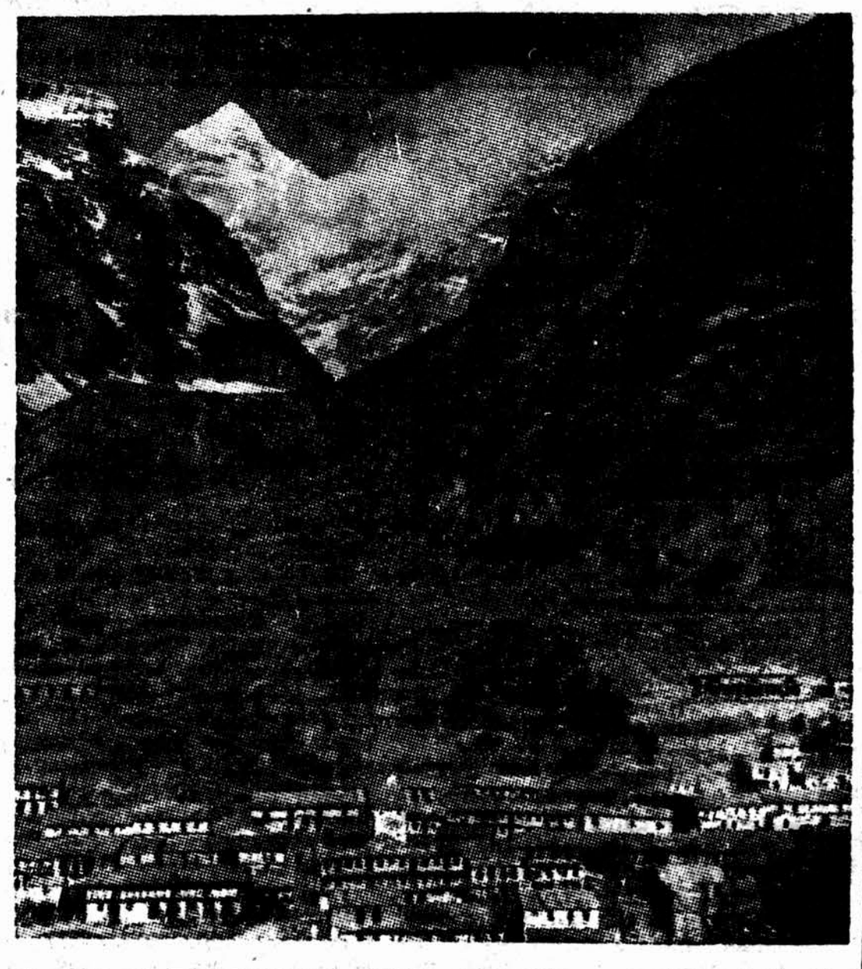
HEALTH RESORT AT BADRINATH

ON March 16, 1952, at about two o'clock in the night, an avalanche slipped from the mountain slope above the town of Badrinath, Garhwal district, Uttar Pradesh, causing damage to property estimated approximately at Rs. 2 lakhs.

Descending along the steep mountain slope to the gentler terrain just behind the town, the avalanche bifurcated, the main branch running through the town and carrying away the roof tops and portions of buildings that lay above the newly fallen snow. The other tongue took a northerly trend, passed close to the temple and hit against the Andhra and Nepal Rest Houses causing a partial collapse of the buildings. Had there been no obstruction in the way, it would have crashed against the temple wall and the tall building of the temple itself.

An avalanche of a similar magnitude swept off a number of buildings in 1948. Although no other avalanches have been recorded at Badrinath, many must have overwhelmed the town and the temple at various periods in the past. The original temple is said to have been erected by Shankaracharya about the eighth century. The present temple possesses a very modern appearance, and it is conjectured that several former ones have been overwhelmed by avalanches.

Recently, the Geological Survey of India studied the problem of avalanches at Badrinath. Investigations revealed another threat to the security of the township—scouring by the Vishnuganga river.



A view of Badrinath township, with the mountainous background. The snow-clad peak is the Nilkanta (21,640 feet).

Birth Of An Avalanche

Avalanches originate from the instability of snow arising out of numerous, complex factors. Their latent danger to life and property has spurred the study of the causes of avalanches in a country like Switzerland. In India, in spite of the vast ice and snow fields in the Himalayas, this subject has not evoked much scientific interest so far, possibly because the avalanches did not affect life and property to a considerable extent.

Broadly speaking, the steeper the slope, the greater is the danger of an avalanche. Mountain slopes above 22 degrees are unsafe for new, soft and fluffy snow, whereas old, firm snow may rest with safety on slopes of 50 degrees. The strata of the Rajkharak slope above the town of Badrinath dip with the slope of the mountain at 35 degrees, an angle much steeper than the angle of repose for soft and newly fallen snow.

The town of Badrinath is built on an old glacial moraine on the right bank of the Vishnuganga river.

The Geological Survey of India has recommended that a new township be built on the wide terrace on the left bank of the Vishnuganga river. The new township, if located away from the foot of the mountain slope, is expected to be safe from avalanches as the wide space available behind it arrests their movement.

The Survey also recommends that the area around the new township and the mountain slopes should be afforested with suitable species of trees to check wind velocities and also assist in preventing snow slides.

The erosion by the Vishnuganga could be checked by the construction of retaining walls in crib work and also check dams below the confluence of the Rishiganga.

Badrinath is situated amid surroundings of great scenic beauty The township itself is 10,000 feet above sea level and the surrounding mountains rise to over 20,000 feet. The 19,000 foot high Narayan Parbat towers above the temple and the township, while the peak Nilkanta, 21,640 feet, lies at the head of the Rishiganga which flows close to the southern end of the town. On the left bank, behind a terraced strip, rises the 18,000 foot high Nar Parbat, with its steep and uniform slope. Nearby also are the Kuber Bhandar glacier and the Kamet and Mana Peaks, over 25,000 feet and 23,000 feet respectively.

Accordingly to the Geological Survey of India, the left bank would permit the development of a beautiful summer resort with modern conveniences.

In view of the fact that the modern concept of pilgrimage is changing, the new township would attract an increasing number of visitors as the years go by.

MORE WATCH-TOWERS And Land Mines TIGHTEN IRON CURTAIN

AUSTRIAN police sources confirmed refugee reports that neighbouring Hungary and Czechoslovakia are tightening the Iron Curtain by setting up numerous additional watch-towers as well as laying new-type tread mines.

Reports from Czechoslovakia's border areas said bunkers have been erected there and a network of concrete fortifications, barbed wire fences and electrically laden wires are now spun along the entire Austro-Czecho border from Hungary to West Germany.

Czech Communist central organ "Rude Pravo" admitted that the food situation in this Communist Satellite has seriously deteriorated "since the introduction of the new currency" June 1.

According to reports reaching Vienna through usually reliable sources, blackmarketeering has increased considerably in this Communist country due to raising prices and the lack of even the most urgently needed food items such as bread, butter, fat, vegetables and meat.

NATIONAL SHRINE

The Communist Czech Government decreed that the late Communist President Clement Gottwald's birthplace at Dedice shall be turned into a "National Shrine."

The Red Czech press reported that the house, where Gottwald—"the country's first workers' president"—was born, would be replenished and restored in its original shape.

NEW TREND

The new trend behind the Iron Curtain stressing collective leadership in contrast to the old system of individual responsibility has now become apparent in Communist Czechoslovakia too.

Communist newspapers all over the Satellite are compaigning against "strong personalities" who try to dictate rather than to consult with others in carrying out Communism.

The Czech press quoted numerous cases where individuals have assumed dictator—like, positions thus often being the cause for serious mismanagement in industry and for inefficiency in food supplies

It reminded readers that "only by going back to the Communist ideologies as preached by Lenin we can overcome the dangerous situation into which we have driven because we neglected collective leadership."

EXPRESS-TRAINED MEDICOS

To overcome the serious shortage of trained physicians in Communist Poland the Warsaw Government has introduced "express-training" for medical assistants which are to assume the places of university-trained doctors in rural districts.

Some 3,000 express-trained "doctors" are expected to be assigned jobs by the end of August, Warsaw Communist newspaper "Tribuna Lydu" reported.

CIVILIANS GALORE

Official statistics released by the Communist Hungarian Government disclosed that the number of civil servants in this country reached 1,145,000 or 12 per cent of the country's total population of 9.5 million people, a new all-time peak.

The number of people employed by the Government in Hungary before the Communists seized power was 400,000.

In this figure of 1,145,000 civil servants in Red Hungary the police and the army, which both are on the Government payroll, are not included.

"Esti Budapest", Communist paper in the Hungarian capital, recently complained that Hungarian workers reject Soviet working techniques.

The paper cited workers of the "Ganz Works", vital rearmament steel-combine near Budapest, who refused to use "methods successfully experienced by our Soviet comrades" thus causing serious production shortcomings.

SOVIET-MADE WATCHES

The Communist Hungarian press proudly boasted that Soviet Russia has sent "large shipments" of Soviet-made wristwatches to Hungary.

"Wagyar Nenzet", a Budapest paper disclosed that some twelve watches had been sold after they had been on display for two weeks.

There was no mentioning of price and quality, though.

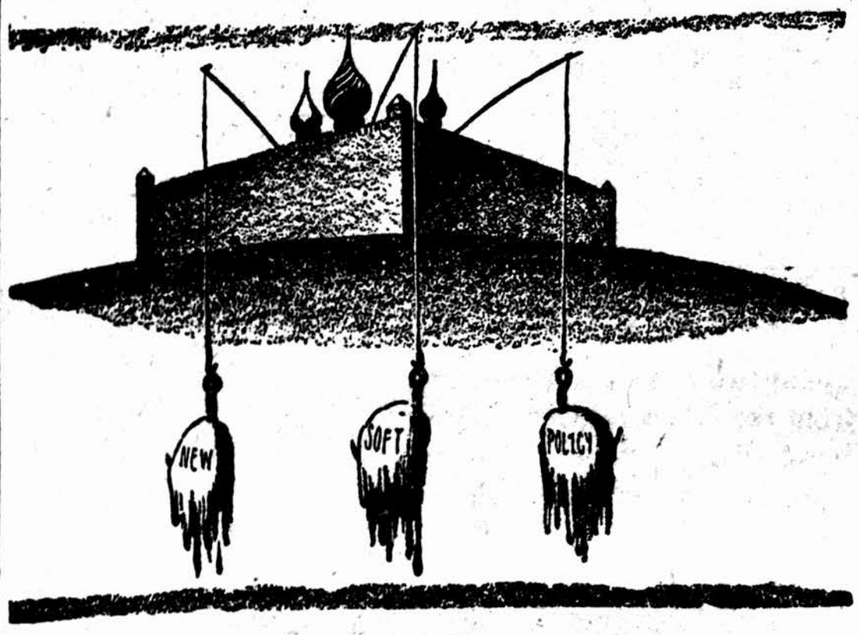
OPEN ADMISSION

The Communist Hungarian Government announced that it created a "supreme state prosecutor's authority" to supervise the police activities and to insure that everybody is treated justly by the Red country's law enforcement organs.

Communist central organ "Szabad Nep" explains that there had been cases where people were detained by police without indictment and that in some cases individuals were "maltreated without any plausible reason."

Western observers here interpreted this as an open admission on that extortion of confessions by torture were customary in this Soviet Satellite.—INS.

'HONEY ON THE HOOK FOR A CHANGE'



Fitzpatr ick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

'Senator From Formosa'

Knowland Plumps For Chiang

By WILLIAM THEIS

"I am going to try", the new Senate Majority Leader told newsmen recently, "to make myself a little more accessible to you fellows."

It may be one of the hardest jobs sen. William F. Knowland (R) Calif., has in the next session of Congress.

In the first place, Bill Knowland, at 45, is the fastest-moving man in the Senate. He rarely relaxes Work is his "hobby" as he swings at a seam-straining gait from one task to another.

Secondly, his 20 years in politics have done little to eliminate his air of polite but serious aloofness. Newsmen or politicians find it awkward to try swapping jokes or small talk with Knowland. A "Bull Session" designed to obtain background information from this party leader can be trying.

NO FALSE FRONT

In both respects, Knowland somewhat resembles the man whose leadership post he was elected to fill—the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

During their years of association in the Senate both men refused tio put up any "false front"—to alter their personalities or habits for public advantage. Like Taft, Knowland must be taken as he is.

And he is, politically, pretty much what President Eisenhower labels himself as being, a "middle-of-the-road' Republican. Knowland prefers the term "moderate" if a label must be used in his case.

The Californian, who held his first legislative office at 25, found his place in the "Vandenberg wing" of the GOP on Foreign Affairs. But on his own, he has been the most outspoken critic of past U. S. policies toward China.

His blunt charges of "appeasement" of Red China and his support of Chiang-kai-Shek caused some critics to tag him the "Senator from formosa." Knowland doggedly insists that recognition of Communist China by the U.S., or seating it in the United Nations, will lose all of Asia to the Reds.

The Senator, after a brief vacation with his family—wife, Helen, three children and three grandchildren in Oakland, Calif.—will take off on his fourth trip to the Far East. The six-foot, 200-pound legislator plans to travel alone, probably because he can get around faster that way.

His two youngest grandchildren, both girls, were born during the laste days of the recent Congressional Session when the Korean Truce was hanging fire. He told newsmen who inquired about telephoning him during the night if a truce were announced: "It's perfectly all right to call me at any time. I expect to be called in the middle of the night about those grandchildren."

YOUNGEST MEMBER

Bill Knowland could have relaxed with his first job after college, assistant publisher of his father's prosperous Oakland land Tribune. Instead he won election to the California Assembly in 1932. became a State Senator and then a Republican National Committeeman, the youngest member of the committee.

In June, 1942, he was drafted into the army, finally was commissioned and ended the war as a major in military government and public relations work in Europe. He was still there when Government Earl Warren appointed him to fill the late Hiram Johnson's place in the State in 1945.

Knowland won re-election last year by a record vote after "taking" both Republican and Democratic premaries.

He rarely makes a Senate speech without careful preparation. As floor leader he may now find that this practice must be modified.

WISE DECISION

Knowland was careful, too, when Taft felt him out as a prospective vice-presidential running-mate before the 1952 GOP convention, at a time when Taft's chances looked good.

Knowland, with the reported advice of his politically-savvy father, state senator Joseph Knowland, decided that the vice-presidency would be a "side track". Taft himself told this reporter he thought Knowland's decision was wise.

Today the Californian must be regarded as a strong presidential contender in 1956 if President Eisenhower does not seek re-election, certainly in 1960 if the Senator's star continues to rise.—INS.

New Star Rising In The Kremlin

Kruschev's Family Tie With Malenkov

By KINGSBURY SMITH

A new star has risen in the Kremlin hierachy whose political light may cast disturbing shadows over future Russia.

Such is the interpretation which allied diplomatic dispatches from Moscow gave to the elevation of Nikita Kruschev to the rank of No. 3 man in the Soviet regime.

These dispatches confirmed that Kruschev now definitely appears to be third in the line of Soviet leadership, and the possibility was foreseen that he may be slated for the No. 2 position.

His rise to the top triumvirate became publicly appearent at the recent meeting of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), when he occupied a place beside Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov and was listed in the official records right behind the latter and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov.

Western diplomatic concern over the influence this 59-year-old dynamic and reportedly despot-minded man may exert over Russian affairs is based on his reputation of ruthlessness in suppressing resistence in the Ukraine after the last war.

AGROGORODS

He was also linked with the unsuccessful 1950-51 campaign to establish super collective farms called agrogorods, in the Soviet Union. Already-collectivized peasants were uprooted, moved into areas where housing was often not available and told to start farming on a far wider collectivized area than ever before attempted.

There was strong peasant resistance to the plan, which was finally abandoned. On September 28, 1952, Kruschev told a meeting of the Moscow Communist party that it had been a mistake to try to merge the collectives into agrogorods instead of merely stressing increased farm production. He revealed that intervention by the party's central committee had put an end to the plan.

The allied diplomatic corps in Moscow received conflicting information concerning Kruschev's role in this affair. Some reports indicated that he attempted to impose the agrogorod plan. Others that he was assigned by the Central Committee to salvage the situation by restoring order among the peasants and scrapping the plan.

NEXT TO MALENKOV

Advancement of Kruschev to the top level of Russia's rulers also was seen in Allied diplomatic circles as strengthening Malenkov's position.

Kruschev, whose ex-opera singing sister is married to Malenkov, is known as the latter's right-hand man. As if to bear this out, he sat on the right side of Malenkov at the meetings of the Supreme Soviet.

It was to him that Malenkov relinquished last March the highly important post of first secretary of the Russsian Communist Party. This was the post the late Joseph Stalin held when he was climbing to supreme power in Russia. Stalin turned the post over to Malenkov who was his protege. The secretariat is the top executive organ of the party and the prime body responsible for appointments and dismissals of personnel in the vast party machine.

Being chairman of the secretariat means, in effect, being chief of almost 7,000,000 Soviet Communists. Thus, Kruschev now controls one of the three sources of political power in the Soviet Union.

The other two are the army and the police.

He is believed by the Allied diplomats to have played an important role in helping Malenkov get rid of Lavrentia Beria, the former Deputy Minister who was purged last month as a result of what now appears to have been his abortive bid to become the supreme Soviet leader.

A native of the Ukraine, Kruschev has been working with the Soviet regime in Russia ever since its inception. He became a member of the Communist Party in 1918. He held positions of great responsibility in the Ukraine before the war. In March, 1939. he was admitted as a member of the Politburo.

Allied diplomatic experts on Russia believe that from now on the world is likely to hear more about the brother-in-law of Malenkov.

Cat In The Dish

During a TV. conference, Mrs. Whitby Cradock claimed that she knew a place in London where cat is served as curried chicken.

Cat is eaten in a great many countries, China among them. There, black cat is a rare delicacy. And, according to Henry Labouchere, a ragout of cat, heavily seasoned with onions, tasted like rabbit or chicken. Doubtless many in the restaurant indicated by Mrs. Craddock thought the same.

AUGUST 30, 1953

NEW DELHI LETTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Delhi's Gardens Being Redesigned

COMMUNITY SCHEMES ARE VERY MUCH IN THE NEWS

DELHI has had the most pleasant ending of August. For almost a week, it has been cloudy and breezy in Delhi. It is green everywhere.

Delhi is a city of paradoxes. On the one side, the Municipal Committee of Delhi has specialised itself in receptions. There were two receptions given to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and one to Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali.

On the other side, the Municipal Committee alleges that it has no money for women's education. Whether receptions or education are the legitimate function of the Municipal Committee is not yet explained.

Then again, publicity was recently given to the plan of the Committee to redesign Delhi's old gardens. Here is a paragraph from the boost up:—

"Queen's garden, near the Town Hall is perhaps the best developed of all the Municipal gardens. Avenues of grapes, jasmines, roses, variegated creepers trained along arched supports make the garden an ideal recreational centre in the heart of the city. According to the garden Superintendent, funds have already been voted for construction of a water channel in this garden, leading to pedestal with Gandhiji's statue erected on it, in front of the Town Tall.

Rail Encroachment

Firstly, it is now known which side is the front of the Town Hall. So far, the front was on the Chandni Chaw-side, which is already occupied by Queen Victoria's statue. Secondly, it is not yet clear which Queen's garden is referred in the writeup. Twenty years ago, the Queen's garden were the pride of the place. Since then, Railways have been encroaching upon it from one side and the Municipal Committee from the other side. Huge blocks of buildings have been erected on either sides of the Town Hall replacing trees and flower beds. A whole wing of this garden overlooking the Railway Station is taken up by private clubs and a library. It is certainly "the best developed of all the Municipal gardens" because the Municipal Committee has developed itself fully in it.

It may be news to the members of the Committee that Jahanara Begum's Caravan Sarai stood in the place of Queen's garden when Shahjehan had built Delhi. The Sarai, the square in front of which projected across Chandni Chawk, was considered by Bernier as one of the finest buildings in Delhi and was compared by him with Palais Royal in Paris, because of its arcades below and rooms with a gallery in front above. This is very old story. The Queen's garden replaced the Caravan Sarai and the Municipal buildings are replacing the garden. As for the garden and their beauty, only the Mughals knew about them and, to some degree, the British after them. The Republican India has learnt the art of vandalism in destroying what was once beautiful. Doubting Thomasses are welcome to visit New Delhi to see the wanton vandalism for themselves. Here are some examples.

At India Gate

After partition, a couple of "kabab" and "Dahee Bara" vendors started business near the India Gate. The Police and the Municipal Committee connived at them till they became a sizeable market. They were shifted to a roadside. The President of India objected to their runing the place. A hedge was grown round them. It is now a problem to remove them.

Community Projects

The progress reports of the Community Projects are pouring in and are suitably publicised. Meanwhile, their model is falling to pieces. It was recently learned that the terms of transfer of the Nilokheri township from the Centre to the Punjab Government were under discussion. A Committee appointed by the Punjab Government to examine the terms and expressed itself against the taking over of the township, because it was "not a paying proposition." The Committee holds that while its agricultural side might improve in the near future, its industrial side was a highly successful failure. And this is the project on which Mr. S. K. Dey had built his reputation. With deficit financing and Nasik Printing Press, the success or otherwise of the Community Projects is no longer the issue for consideration. It will be in the year of mutiny, 1957, when accounts shall be examined. Meanwhile, all roads lead to Community Projects.

Kosi In The News

Kosi River was in the news again. It was used as an election plank when assurances were secured for the inclusion of Kosi Project in the Five-year Plan. The proposition is simple enough except to certain members of legislature at New Delhi and Patna. The proposition is this. The original project for a dam in the upper regions is very costly and requires very careful examination. A dam in the lower regions will be useless and dangerous, as it would be silted up in about twenty years. The only alternative is to build a barrage for irrigation purposes.

Some Members of Parliament had tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the Kosi floods. While there is every sympathy with the sufferers from the floods, whether they are in Kosi or Godavari, the issue is of the practicability of flood control. These very members would equally readily table censor motion against the Government, if it did not have the project reports properly scrutinised.

The main criticism against Hirakud Project is that it was launched without proper estimates. Then again, a dam, which the experts have warned, would be silted up would be more dangerous than the yearly floods. The Government, it may be added, has not abandoned the project. It has decided to consult experts in regard to the original scheme of a dam in the higher regions of the mountains. The experts will particularly be asked to investigate the possibility of silting up in the higher regions. All this takes time.

PRINTING WITHOUT TYPE

A new type-composing machine, called the Photon, which completely eliminates the use of conventional lead type, has been perfected by the Graphic Arts Research Foundation, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass, the 'Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc.,' reports.

The new process composes type for an entire page on a photographic film which is then used to prepare plates for either offset or letterpress printing.

The machine will compose type in any of 16 different fonts and in several sizes at a speed limited only by the operator's ability to operate a standard electric typewriter. When a key is pressed, the device rotates one of several glass discs containing the various fonts to bring the image of the proper letter before the tubes of the machine's optical system. There, a brief, intense flash of light from a strobotron tube projects the image onto the photographic film. At the same time, pressure on the key actuates an electrical memory device which stores information on the width of the character. When a line is finished, the device uses this information to space out the line to the exact proper length. The size of the letters is changed by a switch that changes lenses inside the machine.

Advantages of the Photon over conventional typesetting methods are sharper printing, due to the fact that the character of the final image on the plate is determined optically rather than by the use of lead characters, and lower cost.

The glass scanning discs containing the type characters are the equivalent of $25,000 worth of linotype matrices weighing more than two tons and requiring more than 90 cubic feet of storage space.

Sterilizing By Radiation Kills Vitamins

STERILIZING food with atomic rays partly destroys necessary vitamins besides killing harmful bacteria, three Columbia University researchers report in the 'Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry.'

Research on milk and other dairy products indicates that irradiation with gamma rays causes "severe loss in nutritive quality" before sterilization can be accomplished, according to Drs. Hung-Chun Kung, Elmer L. Gaden, Jr. and C. Glen King of Columbia. The gamma rays, which are similar to X rays, were supplied by radioactive cobalt.

"Cold" sterilization of foods—using X rays, gamma rays or other types of radiation to kill bacteria that cause spoilage—has shown promise in food processing.

In the Columbia tests, 70 per cent of the vitamin A in raw whole milk was destroyed by a six-hour exposure to the gamma radiation. During this period, 37 percent of the riboflavin (vitamin B-2) was destroyed, as was all of the reduced ascorbic acid, a relatively unstable form of vitamin C. Vitamins in evaporated milk were not so severely affected by the radiations.

Vital Role Of

Saurashtra Ports For India's Defence

By SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY

FROM Saurashtra to Soviet Russia may be a far cry but recent happenings in Iran serve to emphasise the extreme strategical importance of its half a dozen petty ports.

With the Partition of India, Saurashtra has already become a border State because, next to Cutch, it is Pakistan's nearest maritime neighbour and as the Gulf of Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay guard the approaches respectively to Kandla independent India's substitute for Karachi, and to Bombay, India's greatest naval base and industrial as well as commercial nerve-centre, its ports have already attained an importance far beyond that of minor ports on the west coast of India. But this importance could increase a thousand fold with any radical political change in Iran.

Linked as it is by a direct rail route with Sind, Rajputana and Delhi the Saurashtra peninsula is destined by nature to play an important role in fostering the import and export trade of India and but for the fact first that it was parcelled out into petty principalities and second that British India's policy left little or no scope for the development of minor ports it would already have attained a far greater commercial and economic significance than it enjoys today. Even so, when a Customs agreement was reached between the Government of India and the various States of Kathiawar which resulted in the abolition of the Customs Cordon at Viramgam and Kharaghoda in the middle twenties a new era seemed to open before the Kathiawar ports and they not only enjoyed a brief spell of hectic prosperity but considerable money was also sunk in an attempt to develop Okha, Bedi, Porbunder, Veraval, Bhavnagar and Navlakhi into modern ports.

Take Up Thread

Unfortunately, circumstances conspired to cheat them of the full fruits of that policy. But today when India has become independent and has to make her own arrangements not merely for economic progress but also for ensuring her safety on land, sea and air the thread of developing the Kathiawar ports will have to be taken up where it was left off some twenty-five or thirty years ago and the sooner it is done the better for all. The merger of the Kathiawar States into Saurashtra makes it all the easier to do it and nothing but culpable self-complacence prevents us from doing it. The Saurashtra Government has no doubt a seven-year plan for the development of its ports and recently the Government of India also has announced a small loan for the purpose. But, by and large, these efforts are not only extremely inadequate but are even confined to their development as subsidiary ports, not as naval or air bases. And yet as it is the latter which is the more important of the two we shall do well to give some close thought to it.

Vital Issue

The Saurashtra Peninsula lies athwart the sea and air route between Bombay and Karachi, Bombay and Aden and Bombay and the Persian Gulf, and as such its various ports have a very great value as naval and aerial bases. It would of course be for experts to decide which particular port would be suitable for development as a naval base and which as an air base or as a combined naval and air base. But generally speaking, while Okha and Bedi can seal off the Gulf of Cutch and thus ensure Kandla against naval attack Veraval and Bhavnagar can seal off the Gulf of Cambay and protect the approaches to Bombay from the sea and air.

One may go even further and say that a judicious and well-planned use of the various ports of Saurashtra as destroyer, submarine and air bases would go a great way towards securing the safety of the whole of the Arabian Sea and render the West Coast of India secure against either stray or persistent attacks by sea and air marauders from Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Indus Delta area.

The development of Saurashtra ports, both for trade and defence, is thus a matter of vital concern to the whole of India and it is to be wished that this question were approached from this point of view.

It is obvious that it would be beyond the resources of Saurashtra to undertake this task single-handed even to the extent of developing the Saurashtra ports into first class centres of international and overseas trade. But that should hardly prove a handicap, for the development of Saurashtra ports, whether for trade or defence, is a matter of All-India concern and, as such, falls directly within the purview of the Government of India, which must necessarily devote greater and closer thought and attention to it.

Reds Hold *Gen. Dean As Bargaining* Weapon

By Lee Ferrero

LOS ANGELES: Allied intelligence sources in Korea and Tokyo are certain that Maj.-Gen. William H. Dean is being held in North Korea today as a hostage to provide the Communists with leverage in any new POW repatriation dispute.

Gen. Dean, highest ranking United Nations prisoner in Red hands, still had not made an appearance with one third of the American prisoners in the Pan Mun Jom swap already back on free soil.

A high ranking intelligence officer told International News Service it was apparent that the General was being withheld for use in such international disputes as Gen. Mark W. Clark's charge that from 2,000 to 3,000 American prisoners were being withheld.

This view is held in high military circles both in Korea and Japan, and in part corroborated by Communist sources.

The American prisoners clearing through Kaesong along the 38th Parallel have said only that if General Dean is at the collecting point, he has been kept out of sight.

Communist newsmen, who daily are questioned by U.N. correspondents for news on Gen. Dean, also indicated that he is not in Kaesong.

However, a Chinese Red photographer-writer reported that the former commander of the 24th Division likely is being held near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, and just as certainly would be held to the last.

Further upholding the belief that the Communists are keeping the famed General as a "Black-Jack" in further repatriation disputes was the remark of a North Korean exchange liaison officer to South Korean correspondents.

The North Korean officer said: "Why should we deliver our most important prisoners first?"

Gen. Dean, holder of the Medal of Honour, was captured after leading American foot soldiers in the defence of Taejon in 1950.

The General was not heard of for more than a year. Then it was learned from Communist sources that he had been captured on Aug. 25, 1950, after eluding the Reds until betrayed by two English-speaking Koreans.

The General was later reported in fine physical condition at a Red prison camp near Pyongyang.

WHEN EVERY LOG OF *SCANDALWOOD* HAD BLOOD ON IT

ON a summer afternoon in the 1840s, two rival trading schooners lay off a dark green island in the New Hebrides group waiting for natives with whom they would trade hoop-iron and trinkets for the sweet-smelling sandalwood, which was worth £70 a ton in Sydney.

Round the edge of the island appeared a large native trading canoe, a double-decker with out-riggers, and heavily laden with the wood.

The schooners each lowered a ship's boat and a rowing race started across the blue tropic sea. At first it looked as though it might be a match. Then one of the boats began to leave the other behind as it crawled on its wooden legs across the water. The man in charge of the losing boat shouted an order and he and his men opened fire on the canoe, sinking it, and killing every Melanesian aboard.

"Neither of us shall have it!" cried the mate, triumphantly.

This grim little story is only too typical of many happenings in the days of the sandalwood trade. In Sydney in those times they had a saying that every log of sandalwood had blood on it.

Whalers sailing through the New Hebrides in the late 1830s saw the sweet-smelling 'Santalum Album' trees and stowed away their harpoons. Here were riches. For centuries India had been the only source of the hard yellow wood with fragrant oil, so sought by the Chinese for funeral rites, medicines, fans and boxes.

MONEY IN IT

Returns from a single voyage to the New Hebrides,, and to the other Pacific Islands, the Fijis, New Caledonia, Solomons and Loyalties, where sandalwood grew, were high. One of the first schooners, a twenty-six tonner brought back thirty tons of sandalwood which sold at £ 70 a ton to Chinese merchants in Sydney —a cargo worth £ 2,100 in a ship that had perhaps cost her owner a total of £ 1,500, fitted for sea. Bigger ships regularly made £ 1,000 clear profit a trip.

Crews on the sandalwooders usually worked on the "lay" getting one seventy-second of the price received for the cargo. It made them keener—and more blood-thirsty.

The American ship 'Union' called at the Friendly Islands looking for sandalwood. The name was to prove ironic. The master did not return from a trip ashore, nor did two boats and their crews. The mate, a man called Wright was suspicious when an English-speaking Malay came out in a canoe with a message that the captain wanted him to come ashore.

The next day the Malay was back this time with a young white woman, who supported the Malay's entreaties but who also made surreptitious signs that they should not go ashore. The next day, after she had persuaded the Malay to bring *his canoe in closer, she cried out that the captain and the* two boats' crews had been killed, and flung herself into the sea.

The 'Union' lowered a boat and just succeeded in rescuing her from the natives. The girl was Elizabeth Morey, sole survivor of the American ship 'Duke of Portland', whose crew had been massacred by the natives.

TONGANS DO IT

One of the most brutal sandalwood raids occurred in 1842 when two british and one Tahitian ships went to the New Hebrides.

On board were sixty armed Tongans. At Efate the Tongans went sandalwood cutting. There they shot sixty natives in a one-sided battle between rifles and arrows and spears. The Tongans had no casualties.

Here is an account by the mate of the 'Sophia':

"Our Tongan natives killed men, women and children, burnt the villages and sugar-canes, and in fact destroyed all their cultivation, even cutting down their coconut three with axes. During fourteen days they continued murdering these ignorant natives and destroying their property. I blame the masters of the vessels for encouraging the Tonga people to act as they did by giving them ammunition to kill the natives". The Efate natives took savage reprisals. In ten years they massacred the crews of ten ships.

The evilness of the worst of the white marauders comes out most forcibly in the payments they made for some of their cargoes. In 1845 a sandalwooder went ashore on the island of Tanna and offered an Erromangoan in part payment. The peoples of Tanna and Erromango were at war at the time and the native was butchered and eaten.

Another little subtlety in the settlement of debts was to kidnap a local king and hold him for a ransom of sandalwood.

And these white half-humans even used germ warfare. In 1861 the 'Bluebell' deliberately took Tanna men with measles and landed them on Erromango. One third of the people died as a result.

There is, however, one small spot of humour. One sandalwooder bored holes in his wooden leg. When he went ashore he would first of all fire bullets into it and then stick knives right through to impress the natives with his imperviousness. He was cured one day, however, when a curistern with a spear.

AT WOMEN'S 'VARSITY PARTY

A party was given to Smti. Durgabai Deshmukh (3rd from left back row) who presided over the Convocation of the S. N. D. T. Women's University. Dr. D. K. Karve, founder of the University, is seen in front row with black cap.

DO PARSIS LIVE LONG?

(Continued from Page 9, col. 5)

Persian poet of 'a loaf of bread, a pot of wine and thou'!

Joviality

Apart from the question of food and drinks there is one trait of the Parsis that has stood them in good stead and distinguishes them from many other castes. It is their joviality and taking their lives not too seriously or even seriously, but easily. This applies to the 95 per cent. of their population, excepting the 5 p.c. who are by birth 'crying-faces'. This characteristic makes them conspicuously welcome everywhere, in trains, trams, in boats or planes. They provide an ideal company, just to while away time and drive away the tedium of a long journey. Their shafts of wit and witticism keep the motley crowd in good humour. Wit and humour are in their blood inherited from their breezy sires of ancient Iran by their descendants now in Bharat that is India. I talk of ancient Iran in which flourished the great kings and heroes like Jamshed, Noshirwan the Just, Kai Khoshru, Jal, Rustom and others, and not of modern Iran which is now ruled by Mossadeq, who believes in —er—shall I say stooping to conquer, with tears as his great armour! A great diplomat indeed. For in modern times everything is fair in love, war and diplomacy.

(This article was written before the fall of Shri Mossadeq. Now that he has quit the Iranian stage, the less said the better).

There is what is euphemiously called a Parsi national song, beginning with 'Chhaeye hamay Zarthoshti', one of the lines of which they delight in signing vociferously on special occasions, Translated into English it means 'Had not the Parsis come to India from Iran, what would have been the condition of Bharat"! Of course it is not seriously meant, more or less it is a pleasantry, far from a show of vainglory. This trait enables them to lead life contentedly, happily if not always luxuriously, taking life's weal and woe, the bludgeoning or blessings-bestowing of Fate with equanimity, warding off gloom which otherwise would grip them in its spreading tentacles like octopus. For has not an Indian poet sung so beautifully: 'Fear is such a vampire that it devours human flesh (by sucking life-blood)'.

May the day dawn soon on our beloved motherland when all our countrymen and women emulate the example of the Parsis, and be jolly good fellows, which will surely lead to longevity. They should follow the example of our Jawahar who is jovial whenever he can and loses temper only if he must!

In the past—the glorious past when a Parsi was 100 p.c. Zoroastrian scrupulously observing the tenets and commandments of their faith, Hindus seriously used to say of a Parsi that he was a Parushi', that is ¼ of a 'rishi'! So there are altogether about 30,000 Zoroastrian rishis in India alone. As the percentage of 100 per cent has now been considerably reduced—Oh, the changing times!—this designation of a 'pa-rushi' or 'parishi' is taken by Parsis themselves now as more or less a joke!

If the longevity of the Parsis was an acknowledged fact the Assurance companies in India would have offered rebate for life assurance polices. I have not heard of any company doing so. On the contrary I know of a couple of cases where a few Parsi assured had to fork out a surcharge for a certain period just because the parties had the misfortune to lose one or two members at ages between 30 and 40. I do not think many assurance companies do this. Long before Longfellow exhorted the world to be up and doing, they toiled and moiled and got their deserts. They knew well they were not dust nor returning to dust, neither grave nor the Towers of silence was their goal, For them life was (and has been) not an empty dream, not even the wife an empty dream! The history of ancient Iran (and even of modern Bharat) tells how they venerated their women whose deeds of heroism and valour are writ large in the pages of history. May Ahura Mazda be always their Saviour and guide their destinies till eternity. I wish my co-religionists and countrymen a very happy New York which falls on September 2 next, (Wednesday! Amen!)

(Whether the claim of the longevity of Parsis is a fact or fallacy let the readers now decide for themselves).

ECONOMIC DATA FOR LONG-TERM PLANNING

Work Of National Sample Survey

THE National Sample Survey has, since its inception in 1950, completed six rounds of investigation collecting various data bearing on the economic and social life of India.

The results of the first round, which was completed in March 1951, were published in January this year while those of the second and third rounds are expected to be published very shortly. Material collected in the subsequent three rounds is at present in various stages of processing and tabulation.

Basic Approach

The desire to collect information about the economic and social activities in a country as vast as India will remain a mere wish if collection of information for each one of the roughly 70 million households scattered over a territory exceeding a million and quarter square miles were the only possible method.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the general experience all over the world has been that a properly conducted sample survey can be relied upon to give more accurate results than a complete enumeration. This is because the much larger scale of operations involved in a complete census increases the difficulties of supervision and inspection and limits the possibility of having a select staff of investigators thoroughly trained for the purpose.

The National Sample Survey is being carried out under the guidance of Profesor P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S., Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet. More than 300 trained investigators scattered all over India collect the information under the supervision of the Chief Director, Directorate of NSS, Ministry of Finance. The technical work including the design of the survey, the scrutiny, processing and analysis of data is done at the Indian Statistical Institute.

A body of trained investigators collect information on several aspects of urban and rural economy by visiting the sample households. They interview the members of the households to elicit the required information and after checking and cross-checking the information given to them in order to test its reliability fill up a number of carefully designed schedules.

N.S. S. Report

The results of the NSS will be presented in reports of three different types: General Reports, Tables with Notes and Scientific Papers. The General Report would aim at giving a fairly comprehensive survey of questions of broad interest. The First General Report was published in January this year and evoked a great deal of interest.

The 'Tables with Notes' in respect of the second round of the survey, which was in operation from April 1951 to June 1951, are expected to give some interesting information regarding the pattern of consumption and the dstribution of rural households by their consumer expenditure. There will be an estimate on a national basis of the extent of monetization of consumption flows. Tentative estimates of rural capital formation will also be given with some broad breakdowns and results. Lastly, some material will be presented on the distribution of households by the size of land operated or managed by them.

Sixth Round

The sixth Round of the survey which commenced in May this year seeks to collect comprehensive information on a wide range of subjects. The broad items on which information is being collected are: consumer expenditure; other household expenditure; possessions including lands, tanks, agrocultural implements, live-stock, poultry etc., fertility; birth, deaths and diseases; manufacturing establishments; agriculture and animal husbandry; small scale indstry and handicrafts; transport; trade; professions and services etc.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Morals behind art—limits of freedom of expression—In the interest of the people—Danger of demoralising content—Encouraging record of Archaeology—Art in land of Africa—A monument of the modern age—Shakuntala's charm in the West—Rajasthan's first rural theatre.

ART cannot be divorced from the science of morals which governs human character and conduct.

As a mode of human expression and product of the creative endeavour, art must rest against the background of morals. The observance of reasonable limitations should be considered implicit in the conception of artistic expression.

Hands Off Art!

Confusion is created by some in interpretation of the freedom of expression—which is a privilege conceded to art and literature. The argument advanced by them is that the integrity of anything which is presented as art cannot be questioned. What is claimed to be unquestionable must in the first instance, be proved to be art, and then innocuous in an appreciable degree. It may be noted that an art form, though established as such, cannot be invariably innocuous is every respect.

In the expression that is art, the form and content generally go together, and for this reason it carries a stronger appeal if its idioms happen to be intelligible. The style, technique and form fall within the province of connoisseurs, experts and others who may be specially interested in them. The appreciation of such constituents of art is, thus, confined to limited circles. What matters most, from the point of view of the common people is the content; and it is the content part on which the sphere of morals impinges.

People's Reaction

According to Indian aesthetics, the reaction of an effective art form, whatever its emotional content be, should be development of "Rasa" which is experienced as a thrill of delight. However the persons, who may be gifted with such a refined sense of aesthetic alertness cannot be many. In them, the sensation of delight should be the reaction of tragedy or comedy if it is successfully enacted. In the case of the vast bulk of the people, any art form tends to evoke, as a response, the feeling corresponding to its emotional content.

Since the aesthetically inert people are moved directly by the emotional appeal of art, their reaction varies in each case as it is determined by the emotional nature of the art form. Such a reaction might insidiously manifest itself as the pernicious tendency to moral turpitude, if the people are repeatedly brought in contact with art whose content verges on sensualism. Degradation of the character would be the most deplorable consequence if unwholesome art is introduced to the mass of the people. The minimum effect would be the sordidness which their natural artistic expression might derive from something of such art imbibed by them.

Expression With Restraint

The principal aim of art is ennoblement and refinement of life. Since the conditions conducive to its achievement cannot always be guaranteed, the moral fabric of society has to be vigilantly guarded against the danger of degenerate art. The question is one of formulation of standards which should include, in the absence of self-regulation on the part of artists, imposition of reasonable restraint on the freedom of expression, particularly in reference to the content of art even if it may not be intelligible to the people.

If a work of art, poetry or literature is not likely to serve any higher purpose, it should, at least, be so designed that it does not stimulate the propensity to moral turpitude. The acceptance of reasonable restraint on the freedom of expression is calculated to safeguard the moral and cultural interests of the people. It should not be considered as an unwarranted encroachment of the code of ethics on the domain of aesthetics. Since the all-round progress of society is the aim of every branch of art, learning and science, there should be no conflict in the principles by which it is guided.

Moral Values Of Content

But at present, the conflict between art and morals is accentuated by the faulty notion about freedom of expression. Refuge is taken behind art, while presenting unhealthy screen entertainment, film and recorded songs, novels and dramatic pieces; and then the authorities and people are asked to consider them as sacrosanct. Those who have persistently advanced such a silly argument are determined to abolish the fine line of demarcation between liberty and licence. They are conveniently oblivious to the effect of their shoddy products on the public mind.

The demoralising content, or imitative portrayal detracts from the dignity and serenity which are universally attached to art. Any such form will evoke resentment and not admiration of the few who may be aesthetically alert. If presented to the mass of the people, it will be accepted by them as art, whatever be its artistic merits or moral values. The people, since they are not initiated in appreciation of real art, have taken the screen entertainment of the average type as art of high order, although they have lost more than what they have gained from it.

Degenerate Art

It is the treatment of sexual love as a motif of music, film songs, dramatic sequences in films and painting which is leading to degradation of art. What is known as 'romance' in the language of the film world has brought down art to the lowest level from the supreme height of devotion which it had touched a few centuries ago. This so-called 'romance,' verging as it does at times, on vulgarity and also obscenity, has nothing in common with the lofty sentiment of "Shruigara," which is made an excuse for it.

Any suggestion for interference in the sphere marked out as 'art' is resented: but the question is one of preventing degenerate art from exerting its demoralising influence on the public mind and it has to be settled by setting some definite standards of artistic expression. Art loses much of its dignity, beauty and vitality, if eroticism as the motif of its content is over-stretched and the content is allowed to approach the detestable quality of pornographic literature. For the advancement of real art and for promotion of the moral and cultural interests of the people it is absolutely necessary to see that anything presented as art has definite artistic merits and high moral tone. Freedom of expression implies that it has to be exercised with some restraint, which should not be considered as inconsistent with its concept.

Valuable Discovery

The report of the Archaeological Department, which was considered by the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology in its meeting held the other day at New Delhi, seemed to be encouraging to some extent. The relics found in the excavations at Rupar near Ambala have shown affinity with Harappa and have thus, furnished additional material for the study of proto-historic archaeology. On the surface, while the famous Sun temple at Konark in Orissa is being repaired, the Vishnu temple discovered in Manipur furnishes a link between India and the farther—Indian types particularly the temples of Java. Such latest discoveries will be of great use in compiling cultural history of India and in constructing the detailed story of Indian art.

And yet, much more remains to be discovered from beneath the surface of the earth. Excavations which form the chief resources of archaeology are carried out, at present, on a restricted scale on account of the financial stringency. For the same reason, implementation of the scheme for establishment of the National Museum has been almost held over. Archaeology is one of the subjects in which public interest is conspicuously poor. While the Government has been doing the maximum for its advancement, the people should also look upon relics of the past as essential for national progress.

Culture Under Surface

Africa was probably considered as a country having no noticeable past. It was taken as a land eternally intended as an abode of the primitives, but Africa showed faint shadows of the indigenous culture, when eleven bronze heads of high artistic merit were accidentally found 15 years ago in Nigeria's sacred city of Ife. It seems that the local origin of these works of art was, from the point of view of archaeologists, inconceivable in the case of Africa, as unsuccessful search was carried out since 1938 to identify the trends of and type of sculpture.

Recently, probing of the streets has led to the discovery of pavements which have pointed to the existence of an early civilisation comparing favourably to that of Egypt and Europe. This second evidence should now convince the archaeologists of the need of conducting further explorations for an indigenous culture. They should have spent time and energy in following up the find of bronzes with well-planned survey and excavations in preference to the vain search made by them — for establishing the identity of sculpture.

LIFE BEAUTIFUL

—By Prabhakar Bhat.

A Noteworthy Monument

While the building activity happens to be in full swing all over the country, one cannot miss a few monumental structures designed in the traditional style. One of them is under construction. For a long time, at Agra—the town noted for the beautiful relics of the past; and it is the samadhi-cum-temple of Swamiji Maharaj Shri Dayalsingh—the founder of the Radhaswami sect. The cost was estimated originally at Rs 54,00,000, but now it is expected to exceed this amount.

When completed the temple will have art as its principal feature in addition to its beautiful design. It will also mark revival of the art of temple-building in the traditional style. The enterprise is worthy of emulation by those who plan construction of big and costly structures including temples but necessarily miss art in them. It should also be a reminder to the Government to keep an eye on the Indian tradition and the principles of monumentality in its constructional undertakings.

Music For Shakuntala

"Abhijnana Shakuntalm"—the great classic drama of Kalidas—stands foremost among the few literary works in Sanskrit which have earned wide appreciation in Europe and America. A few years ago it was staged in English in Toronto, and then it was presented as an opera, in the Royal Theatre of Rome. Now a German composer, Herr Grimm has set his mind on it. He has decided to write a musical score for it as soon as possible. Presumably music will be in the western style but it will enhance the popularity of Shakuntala in the west.

Herr Grimm's decision is a reminder to India to draw increased attention of the west to the beauty of Sanskrit classics. Cultural missions and delegations are arranged from time to time, but it is doubtful whether the personnel is selected in a way that it may have the ability to give expositions of classical works. The personnel should also include accredited exponents of music and dance preferably drawn from the hereditary class, so that such highly developed arts could be demonstrated in their authentic and detailed technique.

Theatre Centres

A community theatre centre, known as the "Lok Rang Manch", was declared open recently at Udaipur by Rajasthan's Chief Minister, Mr. Jayanarayan Vyas. A ballet, with the Chambal Valley Project as the theme, was selected as the performance to mark its inauguration. It is not known what the technique of the ballet was and whether the ballet had drawn any part of its ensemble from Rajasthan's distinctive art traditions.

The establishment of the community theatre centre is not a difficult undertaking. The important point about it is the quality of art to be presented in the centre. In different regions, the people have continued the tradition of dance and music shaped according to their genius. Such local traditions are in need of an impetus for their development and it must be offered by the theatre centres, which in their turn will, thereby, acquire the colour of the regional culture.

The other advantage is that the people would readily pick up the message of art when it is delivered through the idoms with which they might be familiar. It is not unlikely that the model of the amateurish ballet based on the current sophisticated trends of dance might invade the stage field even in the remote countryside. Learning this aggressive model in its own place, the theatre centres should see that local forms of dance and music are assigned due prominence in the programmes set by them. The community theatre centres will function efficiently as institutions for rural development, if they are integrated in the scheme of community projects.

Australian Cricket Is Now On Down Grade

New Blood Should Be Infused

"AUSTRALIAN cricket at present is on the down grade. It is nothing like what it was in the pre-war years or even in 1946-48. Having seen them in action against the West Indies and the South Africans, I am not at all surprised to see them being held by England in the present Test series." These remarks were made by Prince Duleepsinji, former well-known England test cricketer and the retiring High Commissioner for India in Australia. He is on his way back home to India.

The Australians have not been bringing in much new blood into their teams, but have relied on their old and tried veterans like Hassett, Miller, Lindwall, Bill Johnston and Don Tallon. But these men are past their prime and so youngsters should get their chance in the next series of tests.

PROMISING MEN

Duleepsinji stressed the fact that the Aussies would not be down for very long as they had a number of promising youngsters. They would be the nucleus on which their future Test sides would be built.

Of the Englishmen, this former Test star remarked: "They will fight grimly on to the better and even if they know that it is a lost cause."

Commenting on the Australians he said: "They are very great fighters, but if they know their position is hopeless, they will say: Let's finish it off at once, and concentrate on the next game. They do not believe in prolonging the agony. If I was in a fight I'd like to have an Aussie at my side."

CASE OF LINDWALL

He tok Lindwall's fighting knock of 62 and the support given the latter by Gill Langley and Bill Johnston when they carried Australia's total from 160 for 7 to 275 all out to illustrate his point.

Determination, guts, tempera-

A. L. Hassett

ment and team work were necessary to perform such a feat when the bowlers and fielders were right on top.

England was just recovering from the after-effects of the war and her crop of youngsters, like Tom Graveney, Peter May, Fred Trueman and Tony Lock were coming into their own.

Mr. Duleepsinji was certain that English cricket was on the up-grade

Australians, as a whole, were far better stroke players than the English and that was why they were more attractive to watch. One reason for this was that the former had truer wickets on which to practice.

Concrete wickets "down under" also helped the youngsters to play correct strokes and so develop on the correct lines."

GREAT BATSMAN

"Neil Harvey is a great batsman and an attractive young man to watch in action. But I would have liked to see him against the top class type of bowlers such as Larwood, O'Rielly, Maurice Tate or Grimmett

If he could have stood up to them, then he could be classed with the really greats. Graeme Hole was another good batsman of whom much would be heard.

There seemed to be a dearth of really fast bowlers everywhere, — Observed Duleepsinji — in the West Indies, South Africa and India.

England was just finding one, Australia was the only country that had two — Lindwall and Miller — but they were past their prime. After them there was no one else.

NOT IN SAME CLASS

When asked about Ron Archer and Alan Davidson, this former Test star replied that they were not in the same class as Lindwall and Miller. Archer seemed to make a small side step just at the end of this run. This checked his pace. If, after the experience of this tour, he could erradicate this weakness then he could develop into a really fast bowler.

General opinion in Australia was that Davidson would not develop into a real pacy man. He is to be groomed into another Bill Johnston.

"Temperament, and not the Australians, defeated the West Indies" remarked Duleepsinji, At crucial times when grit, concentration and cool headedness were most needed, the West Indians became excited and so paid the penalty. Another factor that led to their defeat was the fast bowling of the Australians.

MYSTERY NO MORE

Sonny Ramadhin's successes came too easily to him at the start. When he saw that the Australians had solved his "mystery bowling," he simply lost heart and could not fight back. In spite of this Duleepsinji considered that Ramadhin and Valentine were a great pair of spinners.

When asked to comment on the poor test totals in post-war cricket an dthe paucity of test centuries Duleepsinji said that he thought that the wickets of today were made slightly slower than those of pre-war years and so stroke-making was a little more difficult.

In those days, the ball came on to that bat much harder and was consequently despatched with greater velocity.

He, however, preferred matches in which the scores were reasonably low. These made the game more lively and more interesting. Another trend, all for the good of cricket, was that the younger generation of players seemed inclined to go for their strokes.

As a result they scored faster but also got out quicker.

This type of cricket was far better than those marathon innings where a batsman engaged in a battle of endurance with the bowlers and fielders.

No batsman seemed to go all out to make 150 or 200 at any cost. Spectators wanted bright cricket.

UNDER-RATED

Australia under-rated the South Africans. Even in the Fifth Test they did just that. If the Australians wanted to, they could have made 1,000 runs in their first innings. Their batsmen simply threw their wickets away. Then they collapsed in their second innings.

South Africa won that Fifth Test through sheer determination. They had really no outstanding batsmen, but all were of a more or less evenly good standard and all pulled their weight. As a team they were young, keen and well-knit and that was the keynote of their success.—(Ceylon Observer).

A fine action picture of Len Hutton in the test series against the Australians. The regaining of the "Ashes" by England under Hutton's Captaincy will surely make Australia's test selectors sit back and take steps to improve their ..

SCHARA-HENNIG GAMBIT

Chess

THE QUEEN'S Gambit has been analysed and further analysed among the openings and is still in favour in all classes of chess players. A very strong line for White was considered the gambit accepted as also the above gambit.

The centre is assailed by Black in the Schara-Hennig Gambit on the third move with P-QB4. The name is derived from the fact that it was discovered by Schara (pronounced Shara) and practised by Von Hennig.

This gambit gives Black the immediate advantage of fast development as White has to lose to moves with his Queen. However this is insufficient compensation for Black who loses a Pawn.

The first four moves are as follows:—

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-QB4; 4. BPxQP, BPxQP. Now the best continuation for White is 5. Q-R4 ch.

If however White plays 5. QxP, Kt-QB3; 6. Q-Q1, PxP; 7. QxP, B-K3; 8. QxQch, RxQ he is in difficulties. After this 9. P-B3 or 9. P-K4 are not strong enough and Black gets the initiative.

The main line continues:—5. Q-R4ch, B-Q2 *(This is a must as Q-Q2 or P-QKt4 are insufficient)*; 6. QxQP, PxP; 7. QxQP, Kt-QB3 *(Kt-KB3 is equaly good for Black)*; 8. Kt-B3 *(QxKtP? Kt-B3; 9. Q-Kt3. Kt-Q5; 10. Q-Q1, B-KB4; 11. P-K4. KtxP; 12. Q-R4ch, K-K2! 13. Q-R3ch, K-B3! and Black wins. Analysis by Tartakower)*, Kt-B3; 9. Q-Q1, B-QKt5; 10. B-Q2, Castles; 11. P-KKt3 *(P-K3 followed by B-K2 and Castles is also good)*, R-K1; 12. B-Kt2, Q-Kt3; 13. Castles, QR-Q1; 14. Q-B2 and White has a satisfactory position and he also keeps the extra Pawn.

Gruenfeld Defence

WHITE—Sokor.
BLACK—Volck.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB34, P-Q4; 4. Q-Kt3; PxP; 5. QxBP, B-K3 (*1); 6. Q-Kt5ch, Kt-B3; 7. Kt-B3, Kt-Q4 (*2); 8. QxP (*3), Kt (Q4)—Kt5 (*4); 9. B-B4, B-R3 (*5); 10. BxP (*6), KtxQP (*7); 11. BxQ (*8), Kt (Q5)—B7ch; 12. K-Q1, RxBch; 13. Kt-Q5, BxKt; 14. Q-B7, Bx Ktch; 15. QxRch, KxQ; 16. KPxB, K-B2 (*9), and White resigned.

COMMENTS

(*1) Black chooses a fighting defence—one which leads to positions as wide-open as in an old-time King's Gambit.

(*2) Stronger than the conservative 7.... R-QKt1. White should refuse the Pawn offer.

(*3) Correct was 8. P-K4, Kt (Q4)—Kt5; 9. Q-R4, B-Q2; 10. B-QKt5, P-QR3; 11. BxKt, KtxB and White has a strong centre as compensation for Black's two Bishops.

(*4) Black has two big threats: 9... R-QKt1 winning the Queen, and 9... Kt-B7ch winning the Rook.

Captures Diagonal

(*5) To lure White's Bishop away and get a magnificent diagonal for his own Bishop.

R-QKt1; winning the Queen. And

(*6) Of course not 10. BxB, if 10. QxBP, BxB; 11. QxB, Kt-B7ch.

(*7) A delightful coup in the Morphy style! By means of the Queen Sacrifice Black threatens 11... Kt(Q5)—B7 mate.

(*8) On 11. KtxKt, Black wins nicely by 11... Kt-B7ch; 12. K-Q1, QxKtch; 13. KxKt, Q-Q7ch; 14. K-Kt1, Q-B8 mate.

Black now forces the win by a combination in which every one of his pieces takes part. The finale is amusing. Black captures a Bishop and two Knights, and after that makes White return his Queen and resign.

(*9) Black has made room for the King Rook to do his bit. If White tries to save his Queen Rook by 17. QR-Kt1 then Black wins by 17... R-Q1ch 18. K-K2, R-Q7 mate. White has one alternative. to resign, and he follows it.

Nimzo — Indian Defence

WHITE:—A. Tolush.
BLACK:—A. Sokolsky.

In this game from the U.S.S.R. 1936 tournament A. Sokolsky convincingly demonstrates the perils of Queenside castling. He neatly opens lines for his Rooks and gives a delightful display of attacking skill.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. Q-Kt3, Kt-B3 (*1); 5. P-K3, P-Q4; 6. B-Q2, Castles; 7. Castles QR (*2), B-K2 (*3); 8. PxP (*4), PxP; 9. P-B3 (*5), B-K3; 10. P-Kt4 (*6), Kt-QR4; 11. Q-B2, P-B4 (*7); 12. B-Q3, PxP; 13. PxP, Kt-B3 (*8); 14. P-Kt5 (*9), Kt-QKt5; 15. Q-Kt1 (*10), Kt-Bch; 16. QxKt, Kt-K1; 17. P-B4, Kt-Q3; 18. KKt-Kt, Q-Q2; 19. Kt-Kt3, KR-B1; 20. R(Q1)-K1, P-Kt4 (*11), 21. K-Kt1; P-Kt5; 22. Kt-Q1, Kt-B5; 23. B-B1, Q-B2 (*12); 24. Kt-B2, QR-Kt1; 25. P-Kt3, B-B1; 26. P-B5, B-Q2; 27. PxKt, PxP; 28. Q-K2, P-Kt6; 29. Kt(B2)-K4, PxPch; 30. K-R1 (*13), R-Kt8ch; 31. KxP, R-Kt6; 32. K-R1, R(B1)-Kt1; 33. Q-R2, Q-Kt3; 34. B-K3, R-R6 (*14); 35. R-QKt1 (*15), RxQch; 36. KxR, Q-R4 mate.

COMMENTS

(*1) Black's last move is an interesting deviation from the customary 4..... P-B4.

(*2) Tolush plays aggressively. He reasons that with Black's Queen Knight at B3 the Bishop Pawn is blocked, and cannot break up the centre by....P-B4.

(*3) The Bishop retreats, so that the Knight which protected it can be free to move.

(*4) Otherwise Black can get rid of White's attacking Bishop by ....Kt-QR4; 9. Q-R4, KtxP; 10. BxKt, PxB.

(*5) To support the contemplated advance of his King Knight Pawn. Tolush is too aggressive. He still had time however, to change his mind—centralise his King Knight at B4, and keep Black busy defending his Queen Pawn.

(*6) A less enterprising player would have been content with 10. KKt-K2, and then 11. Kt-B4.

Opens Line

(*7) This will open the Bishop file against White's King whether he captures the Pawn or not.

(*8) Not only attacking the Queen Pawn, but threatening also to remove a Bishop by 14.....Kt-Kt5.

(*9) White stakes everything on a Pawn storm against the adverse Kingside, as passive defence (say by 14. Q-R4) will lose in the long run.

(*10) If White plays 15. PxKt he gets the worst of it. After the actual move, Sokolsky removes White's King Bishop (the poison in a K-side attack) and begins a profound regrouping, not only as a preventive measure, but also as a prelude to his own assault.

(*11) If White tries to win a piece by 21. P-B5, KtxP; 22. KtxKt, BxKt; 23. RxB, QxR; 24. QxB then P-Kt5 wins the pinned Knight.

(*12) Threatening a quick mate by 24.....Kt-R6ch and 25..... QxBch.

(*13)—The King tries to hide behind the Pawn, but Black roots him out.

(*14) Pins the Queen, and threatens 35.....Q-Kt7 mate.

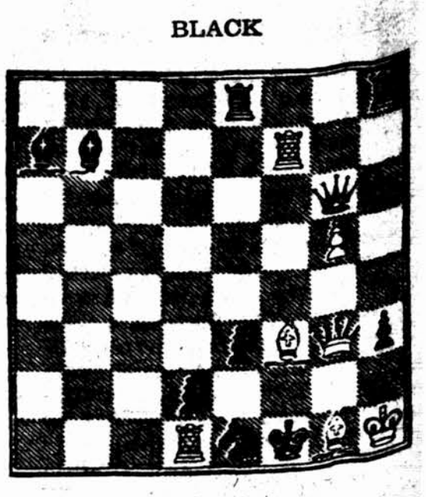
(*15) Stops one mate, but there is another.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 50.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 49: — Keymove:—Kt-Q6.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Scientists at the Smithsonian Institution have decided that the sun has been getting hotter during the past 25 years. They have made this announcement as a result of analysing the data obtained from over 20,000 measurements made at their observatory on Mount Montezuma in Chile.

The amount by which the sun has increased its heat is small—less than a quarter of one per cent—but the result has a marked effect on climates all over the world. In almost every country, for example, winters are tending to become milder.

Story Of A Butterfly

This story of one kind of butterfly, the monarch, is very much like that of other butterflies. It begins when the adult monarch lays her eggs on the leaves of the milkweed plant. This way the young caterpillars will have their favourite food just as soon as they hatch from the eggs.

The young butterflies (or larvae) look very much like worms. They are coloured greenish-yellow with bands of black and yellow. Nature protects it from the attacks of birds who are looking for food by giving it a taste which its natural enemies find unpleasant. Who would guess that this homely insect will turn into a gay, winged creature?

When the caterpillar first hatches from the egg it is quite small, but it has a large appetite and grows rapidly. Soon it becomes too large for its skin. This splits open and the caterpillar crawls out to begin feeding and growing again. The cycle is repeated four or five times.

The monarch is then ready to enter the quiet form of its life, a pupa. The caterpillar cecretes a material like silk thread and fastens itself to a twig. The skin changes to a hard case (or chrysalis) which lacks eyes, mouth or legs. About ten days or two weeks later an insect Cinderella emerges from the chrysalis.

The shell splits open just as the skin of the caterpillar did. Out crawls a full-grown butterfly, weak and covered with moisture. It hangs head down from a twig and waves its wing rapidly to and fro. As the wings slowly unfold, they become flat and stiff, brilliant with the characteristic golden brown and black colour of the monarch butterfly.

Poverty And Riches

No man so poor as he who knows
No way of joy or heart repose,
Who, owning much of this world's
gear,
Has never known a love sincere,
Who marks each turn of fortune's
dice,
But counts as naught self-sacrifice.
No man so rich as he who tries
To learn the thanks which mercy
buys,
Who, having little of his own,
Yet sits secure on friendship's
throne,
And finds the kingly life to lie
In the broad realm of charity.

The Bullock Cart

The rumble of the bullock carts came piercing through the air into mine ears. I moved across the room eager to greet the string of the carts that jolted along slowly, dispelling the deep silence of early morning.

The rumble of the wheels and the tinkle of the bells acted soothingly on my nerves, and I rubbed the last wink of sleep away from my eyes. As I kept looking on, I fell into a profound contemplation on the glorious past of the bulock cart.

A time there was when one would not have cared to wonder, as I did today, at the mere sight of a bullock cart. Gone are the days when bullock carts, conveying merry bands of pilgrims, passed through village and town, bound for the ancient shrines and temples. But, alas the day! The songs that echoed through the jungles and villages and towns are no longer heard.

All of a sudden I was aroused from my reverie by a burst of songs—one single note of sheer music. It came from one of the cartmen. Poor fellow! He had remembered his beloved sister, Nonno, far, far away at home. The song died in the gentle breeze, with a melancholy tune. He stood still a while; then with his stick gave two cuts on the bulls' backs, shouting out, "Hah, Kotiya, Chuck, Kotiya."

Whether the bull understood it or not I do not know. However, the speed increased, and gradually I began to lose sight of the string of carts, till at last a sharp turn which they took hid them altogether from my sight.

I heaved a long sigh, and looked around me. The sun had long since set, and I hurried off to take my morning wash, with the cartman's song still ringing in my ears.

Here is a simple little scientific trick which will interest your guests.

Get a pin and stick it upright into something. Then on the pin's head balance a teaspoon. Now take an ordinary vulcanite comb, rub it on your hair or the palm of your hand once or twice, then hold the tip of the comb quite close to one end of the spoon.

To the onlookers' surprise the spoon will slowly revolve, following the comb after the fashion of a compass needle. You will get a lot of fun out of this.

Buffy — The Toy Lion

One day when Buffy was sitting in the toy cupboard he decided he would go and find a real live baby lion, for he had never seen one. So he said to Jacky-o, the toy 'plane:

"Jacky-o, will you take me to the jungle to find a live baby lion to play with?"

Jacky-o was a battered old 'plane, and he had hardly flown at all since a new jet 'plane had been brought into the nursery. He was tired of sitting in the toy cupbooard all day, so he said:

"Rather! Jump on!"

Buffy jumped on, and off they went, out through the window; they loped the loop three times over the apples at the end of the garden and turned south towards Africa and the jungle.

When they reached Africa they landed by a big river which flowed on either side of a jungle.

Buffy jumped off, and skipped to one side just in time to miss a big cocoanut which was thrown down from a tree.

Looking up, he saw a small grey monkey sitting on a bough, watching him between the leaves.

Buffy tried to look dignified. "I am Buffy the lion," he said, "and I never throw cocoanuts at people."

"Of course you don't," said the monkey. "Lions don't throw cocoanuts, they eat people instead. But as you are a toy lion I don't suppose you do that either."

"I want to find a live baby lion", said Buffy glad to have come to Africa.

"Well, you won't find any in the jungle," said the little monkey, with a contended laugh. the chance to say why he had "They all live in the bush, that's why 'you' gave me such a shock! If you follow the river upstream you will come to the bush."

A Fine Catch

When you are having tea with a chum, ask him which hand he stirs his tea with.

It doesn't matter whether the reply is left or right, because you simply say:

"That's funny! I always stir mine with a spoon!"

CHANGE BIRD TO NEST

Can you change a bird into a nest? You do it in this way:—

BIRD
BARD
HARD
HART
PART
PERT
PEST
NEST

You see you have to change it one letter at a time, only each time you must be sure that you make a complete word.

It is done above in seven moves. Now, I want you to try and do it in less. I am sure you can.

Couldn't Afford It

Jimmy: How much for a haircut?
Barber: 8 annas please.
Jimmy (looking dolefully at his money): Then you might cut two-annas-worth off.

EAST MEETS WEST

Balkan-ji-Bari children of Bombay making friends with American children at a recent fraternisation function.

Shri Vrajlal Vassanjee Laljee (right) presided over the 5th Anniversary celebration of the Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. Picture shows Shri Mahendra Popat, Secretary, presenting the President a garland and a bouquet.

Children of the Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit in fancy dress on the occasion of their Annual Day celebration.

General Turns Teacher

Major General U. C. Dubey, G.O.C., Bombay Area, assumed the role of a teacher when he addressed the 400 children of Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari who had gathered to celebrate Independence Day. The G.O.C. explained to them in simple terms what was meant by the words army and soldier. "The duty of Military is to maintain peace and goodwill amongst people, except in the case of emergency," said the General. Presidency Magistrate Shri Mangaldas J. Gordhandas who had also accompanied the Major-General to announce the publication of the children's annual publication "Fuldol" could not hide his pleasure of mixing with such a happy lot of tiny tots and asked them to play and make merry during the time of their childhood.

The children had turned up in their snow-white uniforms to present a Guard of Honour to the G.O.C., who inspected it and talked to almost all the 'Jawans". Major General Dubey was cheered lustily when he announced a donnation of Rs. 101/- to entertain the children to a feast.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Independence Day with a programme of songs, dances and mimicries by children. The President of the Unit, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, told the children how India attained independence through non-violent struggle coupled with constructive social activities. He also stressed the need for the support of Khadi and other constructive programmes which Gandhiji chalked out for a free and happy India.

Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated their fifth anniversary function under the Presidentship of Shri Vrajlal (Bachubhai) Vassanjee Laljee. Children gave a very beautiful performance on the occasion.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil ind Balak Sangh should do so immediately. Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be jolly glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BIGGEST Democracy In Asia Marches FORWARD

By "P"

Breathes there the man
With soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
—SCOTT.

I leisurely lie in my sofa in the garden, sometimes, and muse about this beloved land of mine, this India called 'Bharat'. A country of 342,105,000 souls spread over a space of 1,246,880 sq. miles, a panoramic mental survey of this country is occasionally refreshing.

The more I think of her, the more a pride is on me. What an ancient country, this land of many tongues and peoples, of mystic yogis and merchant princes, of Maharajas and the lowly-placed ryots, of the high-class Brahmin and the down-trodden untouchables, of snow-clad mountains and cool garden-valleys! Yes, this is the country where clothing in gold flashes in the gleam of the bright sun-light and where the woman's 'saree' lends a peculiar charm to the wearer. Again, this is the land where the bearded 'Muezzin' calls aloud the faithful to prayer from the mosque-tower, and the Temple-bells ring, announcing the worship hour

From the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin, this is one vast sub-continent, united in spirit, but divided into many small states for administrative convenience; a 'Republic' with a President at the helm, and a Prime Minister to pilot the 'Ship of State'.

We get on with our survey from the East Punjab, that bifurcated state in the North, now a fraction of the old Province with a pride of its own as the 'land of five-rivers' A place of agriculture and trade, the peasants trudge behind the oxen-ploughs in the glare of the midday sun and work hard, for, they are all sturdy men. When the evening creeps in, the Punjabis sing the 'Ranjha,' the tale of the love-sick, handsome youth who left his father's rich lands to become a shepherd, and who, when cheated by his love, grew weary of life and turned a mystic for the rest of his life, donning saffron-hued robes. Then, there is the familiar sight of the Persian wheel which creaked laboriously as it lifted a trickle of water to a patch of land, and a net-work of newly-cut canals have lately given rise to some fresh townships and a new capital Chandigarh, on land which was once so barren! Such is the state of the sturdy Jat and the bearded Sikh, masters of the sword and the sythe alike!

DELHI

Then, there is Delhi, the capital of the Republic, the greatest of democracies in all Asia. It was a Chief Commissioner's Province once, but today, it is a tiny state with a legislature of its own, a Premier running the administration with a tiny Cabinet, for aid.

But, the City of Delhi—old and new— is historical, built nine times and buried nine times, conquered by the Muslims of Ghor and sacked by Timur the Moghul, plundered by Nadir Shah, the Persian, and Ahmed Shah, the Afghan, occupied by Scindia, the Mahratta, and captured by Lake, the Englishman.

In Delhi do gather all the important Indians—Princes and Peasants, statesmen and Governors, Ministers and merchants, Envoys from abroad and ever-flowing visitors. It is here the Parliament of the Nation periodically meets to decide the affairs at home, and our affiliations with others abroad.

UTTER PRADESH

We move eastwards. At the foot of the Himalayas lies the valley of the holiest 'Ganges', known as Uttar Pradesh. A state of some importance, here train loads of pilgrims flow from the far corners of the country, to anoint the gods and immerse the ashes of the dead into the sacred waters of 'Prayag.' On the steep Ghats of the Ganges in Benares, millions

THE TAJ AT AGRA

Reflection of a 'Poem in Stone'.

of pilgrims wash their bodies with the pious hape of wiping of their sins; and, at sunrise and sunset, they stand erect and salute the God of the place 'Vishwanath', with cupped up palms and closed eyes. Then, in the bazaars of Agra and Lucknow, turbaned craftsmen sit cross-legged and work on their wares with precision and perfection producing pieces of art in silver and silk, brass and marble. Aside at Agra, an art-loving Emperor who once sat on a pretty 'Peacock Throne' built the 'Taj', to enshrine the memory of his beloved beautiful Empress into the hearts of mankind. A splendour of that type is unheard of anywhere on earth, and Agra is, for that reason, visited by multitudes in all the seasons of the year—to see that Muslim tomb in the magnificence of a moon-lit sky. The Uttar Pradesh was once full of small estates and their 'hookah-smoking' landlords,

Panoramic India

but agrarian reforms, of late, told them that the rights of man should be distributed on more equitable grounds. Here in the place, courtly language and exemplary manners in man's relationship flourish, marking a chapter on the nobility of the Indian.

EASTWARD HO

We still go eastwards! Here is Bihar! Nineteen years ago, a calamity befell the Biharis, a violent earth-quake shaking up fifteen thousand square-miles of space and killing seven thousand souls, The memory of it all is still fresh like last night's dew-drops, but the people of Bihar never worried about their 'dead-yesterdays', in the spirit of Omar, the Poet of Iran.

The land is rich and millions till it, to raise rice and cotton. Underneath the soil, iron and mica and abundant coal are deposited by nature, and these helped Bihar to organize her industries which have produced enviable wealth, as the years rolled by.

In Jamshedpur, the largest of India's iron-works thrives, adding glory to the industrial history of the land. But, Bihar is great even otherwise, for, here was born Gautama, the 'Buddha' and Asoka the wise, both 'Bhikku' and Emperor, more than two thousand years ago!

WEST BENGAL

Here we come into the 'problem province of India', as some people dub the state of West Bengal. This is the state of the most emotional people with a rich cultural background, dreamers, singers, poets, dramatists, writers and reformers, men of science and merchant princes who rolled their currency notes in countless thousands. We enter Calcutta and watch the surging crowds over the steel-bridge at Howrah. Bare-headed folk, seeking protection from black-umbrellas walk along the streets with a dreamy look on their face. The braying taxis rarely cleave the way in the wide-cut roads and narrow lanes, and Calcutta's cosmopolitan population is a mixture of various races, drawn from the far-corners of the world. The largest city of India, Calcutta was its one-time Capital, where Lord Curzon swanked from his Viceregal Chair. Move out of the Metropolis, and you see the real West Bengal, the state with plenty of rain-drenched rice-fields, shifting shoals and sand-banks, of green-fields and water-ways. of thatched-roof cottages and townships which have newly arisen out of transmigration of the East Bengalees as homeless refugees A people who love their land and their arts, the Bengalees have their simple, staple food in rice, fish and sweets. In trade, it is the jute that counts here, and loads of it arrive in Calcutta each day by train and steamer, by bullock-cart and lorries, only to be taken away to the distant markets of the world by the sailing vessels anchored in the waters of the "Hooghly.' Every five minutes an airplane hovers in the sky, because near Calcutta is Dum-Dum, a great international airport.

N-E BORDER STATE

Now, we must go up a little, lest we miss our border state in the North-East. Charming Assam is cradled by mountains where tea-plantations thrive aplenty; down in the plains, grows rice. In the extreme East are the hills inhabited by a few forest-roaming tribes including the head-hunting 'Nagas' and the fighting 'Khasis', who could be fierce if they want to! Here also in Assam is Chirapunji, the wettest spot in the world, where it rains 'cats and dogs' on all days of the year, whose record is just 520 inches. Close to the border of Tibet are some Assamese tribes who fear the 'spirits', indulge in magic and witch-craft, and who make their dead drink a draught of rice-beer before burial! The whole State is linked with water-ways and rafts of hollowed tree-trunks laden with rice and tea-chests glide down the waters through blinding rains to the very mouth of the crocodile-infested river 'Brahmaputra'. Then, in the wildnerness, huge elephants and 'rhinos' roam at ease, while bisons and tigers mean to the people no more than dogs in our streets! From the tree-tops come some of the melodious tunes and twitters that emerge through the beaks of

(Continued on page col. 3)

A RAPID REVIEW OF NAGA PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

the Nagas stood against it on the ground that they had not been given the unfettered right to secede from India, if they so chose, after ten years, the period covered by the agreement. All subsequent efforts at an understanding have failed.

Phizo

Mr. A. Z. Phizo, an extremist Angami Naga, is now the undisputed leader of the Naga National Council. It was he who organized the plebiscite and the boycott of the general election. More than once he threatened to take the issue to the United Nations and his sojourn in Burma, where he has been arrested, is explained by some as an attempt to draw the support of the Burma Nagas to his demand for Nagaland and by others as an attempt to contact some foreign countries to take the issue to the U.N. During their tour of the Indo-Burma border areas neither Mr. Nehru or U Nu could be drawn into a discussion of the purpose of Phizo's visit to Burma .

Govt. Aid

While the Nagas remain politically unreconciled, they welcome the assistance the Governments of India and Assam are giving to build roads and to extend the facilities of education and medical aid in the district. They know theirs is a backward tract and they have not the resources to provide any modern amenity on any scale.

Compared with a revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs, which the district yields, the Government spends on it nearly Rs. 18 lakhs. Besides, large sums are earmarked for development projects.

The lack of internal resources does not seem to worry the Naga leaders. They say that as an independent nation they would maintain friendly relations with India and would expect assistance in various forms from the Indian Government. They are discreetly silent about their programme; apart from separation from India, they have none. They only say that they will continue to preserve their way of life or "Nagaism", which "rather than Communism or Socialism" they would like other people to follow.

Way Of Life

It is difficult to explain what exactly is this Naga way of life, but as in the case of the other hill tribes of Assam, it is an extremely primitive one with all the advantages and disadvantages and the brighter and darker aspects of such a life.

The people generally are honest and truthful and will stand by their promise even at the cost of their lives. They live in a sort of primitive democracy in village communities which are administered by non-hereditary chiefs and elders.

They live a very hard life. Agriculture is their mainstay and, except in the Angami area where terrace cultivation has been practised from time immemorial, 'jhuming' is the prevailing form of cultivation. At home women weave the family's cloth from cotton grown in their fields. They have a virtually self-sufficient economy. Dancing by groups is an inevitable concomitant of their social festivities to which there does not seem to be any limit.

Camera-Shy

Naga women are free and take an equal share with men in the economic and social life of the tribe. Whether it is carrying loads, harvesting crops or marketing, men and women work side by side. Naga women, unlike their Lushai counterparts are, however, extremely camera-shy.

The unmarried girls, who can be recognized from their shaven heads, will not willingly appear before the camera of an outsider; their photos can be taken unawares only.

The older women are also shy, but they are amenable to persuasion if of course you have influential Nagas to help.

The Nagas are not homogenous group. The population of the Naga Hills district is only 215,000, but it is divided into eight distinct sub-tribes, each living in a separate area and speaking a different language. Until the British subdued them, there was no love lost between them and clashes were frequent. Occasionally, headhunting also took place. No serious tribal clashes have occurred in the district in many years, but it is debatable how long the peace would be maintained if the authority of the Government was withdrawn.

The Problem

During his March visit to the district, Mr. Nehru was received with remarkable warmth by the people of many wayside villages. The reception at Kohima village, the home village of Mr. Phizo, was magnificent. But ill advised by the National Council leaders, the Nagas withdrew from the Prime Minister's meeting on the Kohima football ground. Their grievance was that they had not been allowed to present what they called an address of welcome to Mr. Nehru, but what they had prepared was neither an address of welcome nor even a memorandum. It was merely an expression of intemperate language. The Council leaders overshot their mark

After this visit, the Assam Government seems to have decided on firm administrative action against the intransigence of the Naga leaders. Some of them have been arrested while others have gone underground. Firearms have been seized from a number of villages believed to be strongholds of the Council. Much of the powers of the Sub-Tribal Councils which had been set up with the aim of drawing influential Nagas into close contact with the administration but which soon came to be dominated by the National Council's followers, have been withdrawn.

It will not be difficult to subdue the Naga leaders. But there is a realization in the highest Government quarters, as among others who have studied the problem, that is not enough. No one should have any doubt about the influence the National Council wields with the Nagas. The problem is to win over the Naga heart.

Since admittedly the mischief has been done by "outsiders" not in a day but over a long period of 70 years since the district came under British control, the process to undo it must also be a long-drawn one and in this non-official organizations, political and social, should play an important role.

The desired objective may not be achieved at all if everything is left to be done by the administration.

Latest Move

Some time ago it was reported that the Assam Pradesh Congress had decided to send a goodwill mission to the district. The Assam Praja Socialist Party has also taken a similar decision. I feel that the more the important political parties come into close contact with the Nagas (who have not yet seen many representative people from the rest of the country) and exchange views with them the better.

Out To See No Birds And Bees Vote

THREE PARTIES ARE IN THE RUNNING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES TO COME OFF THIS NOVEMBER.

ALL OF THEM ARE KEEPING AN EYE OPEN ON ONE ANOTHER TO PREVENT ANY REPETITION OF THE 1949 ELECTION ABERRATIONS SUCH AS THE LANAO PROVINCE FRAUD WHERE BIRDS, BEES AND FLOWERS VOTED FOR THE WINNER OF THAT NEFARIOUS POLLS.

By CARLOS A. ANGELES

THE Philippines, showhouse of democracy in the Far East, goes into preparation for the great political show on November 10 when its citizens elect a new president.

Protagonists in the hotly-contested presidential race are President Elpidio Quirino, the incumbent Filipino chief executive, and leader of the Liberal Party; Ramon Magsaysay, standard-bearer of the Nacionalistas; and Carlos P. Romulo, presidential aspirant under the newly-formed Democratic Party.

Some 5,000,000 Filipino voters will choose from among these contenders the third president of the young Republic.

In addition, the Filipinos will elect a vice-president, eight senators and 101 congressmen.

Quirino's running mate is Joss Yulo, an influential sugar-producer and acknowledged "brain trust" of the Filipino chief executive.

Yulo, member of Quirino's council of state and chairman of the Philippine Council of U.S. Aid, was formerly House speaker who marked his re-entry into the post-war political scene with his nomination as Mr. Quirino's running mate.

As vice-presidential candidate, Yulo, if elected with President Quirino, will become president of the Philippines in 1955.

A provision in the Philippines Constitution forbids any one man to serve the presidency for more than eight consecutive years.

Yulo, known in Philippine politics as the man behind such great Filipino leaders as the late President Manuel L. Quezon, the late President Manuel Roxas, and President Quirino, comes from central Philippines which hold the bulk of Filipino voters.

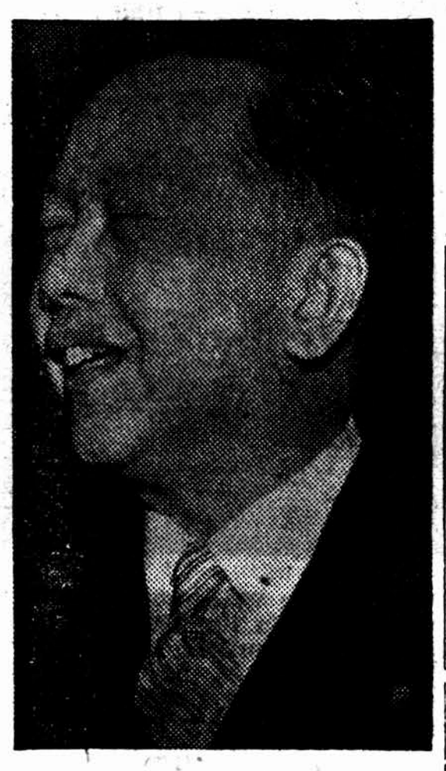
Yulo is an extremely popular man whose personal charm has won for him countless admirers from all parts of the country.

Recently, after his nomination as vice-presidential candidate of the Liberal Party, he indicated that he would work for a clean and free elections.

He asserted that if he won the elections by fraudulent means, he would decline the post.

Quirino, virtually incapacitated by a recurring foot ailment during the hectic convention days in late May, has been relying heavily on Yulo who immediately plunged into active political campaigning.

Quirino's insistence that he be re-nominated as presidential candidate in the fall elections and the subsequent renomination at the Liberal Party Convention last May 24, has resulted in a partial disintegration of the powerful Liberal Party machinery



Gen. Carlos Romulo

headquarters as a big blow to Mr. Quirino's chances of re-election.

Actually, Lopez bolted the Convention when it had been apparent that Quirino's choice for his running mate was Jose Yulo.

But Lopez, who is currently the vice-president of the Philippines, has a great political following in the central Philippines —the same region where Yulo holds sway—and has greatly bolstered the Romulo camp.

Romulo's international popularity seems to counter-balance his relatively small political following in his country. To correct this, the former UN delegate has begun an active campaign in the hinterlands in an effort to "get in touch" with the people.

So far, Romulo's political magnet has only attracted defectionists from Mr. Quirino's Liberals and comparatively nothing substantial has been asked out from the opposition Nacionalista Party.

Hero Of Masses

The Nacionalistas, considered a potent threat to Quirino's chances of re-election before Romulo came in, have put up Ramon Magsaysay, 45-year-old former defence boss and acknowledged hero of the Filipino masses.

The youngest presidential candidate (Quirino's is 63, Romulo 53) has caught the imagination of the people, "the grass roots" as Magsaysay termed it, that his chances of being the third president of the Philippines still are unsurpassed by either President Quirino or Gen. Romulo.

Magsaysay's running mate is Senator Carics P. Garicia, who also comes from central Philippines, is considered one of the most outstanding senators of all time.

In addition, two ex-presidents have come out openly for the support of Magsaysay's candidacy. They are President Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippines of the exiled Commonwealth in Washington, D. C. during World War II, and President Jose P. Laurel, occupation leader, during the Japanese regime.

Never Conceded

Laurel, who ran against Mr. Quirino in 1949, never conceded his defeat to the latter.

Subsequently revision of vote count has apparently adjudged Laurel the winner over Quirino, but the Constitution does not provide for election protest with regards to the presidential contest.

Laurel, who was to have been the Nacionalista Party official presidential bet, this year, gave way for Magsaysay in the belief that the younger man has the "guts and honesty" and holds the popular mandate of the Filipinos to merit the highest elective post in the country.

The mass hysteria which has accompanied every campaign trip made by Magsaysay in the villages and hinterlands undoubtedly points to the almost unbelievable hold the former defence chief has over the Filipinos.

Magsaysay and his partymen are openly fearful that the elections would turn out to be crooked like that which occurred in 1949. But with the entrance of Romulo into the political race, election frauds appear to have been greatly minimized. The reason for this is obvious.

The three parties will have to keep an eye open on one another to prevent any repetition of the 1949 election aberrations such as the Lanao Province fraud where birds, bees and flowers voted for the winner of that nefarious polls.

Splinter Party

Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, former Ambassador to the U.S., challenged Quirino at the Convention, and lost. Romulo, who claimed that the Convention was "rigged" left the Convention hall with his followers and immediately formed a new party.

This splinter group was tentatively named Progressive Liberal Party, but Romulo and his backers changed the name to Democratic Party of the Philippines, launching it on the third day after the tumultuous Convention took place.

Romulo's move cut sharply and deeply into Quirino's political reserves, with the prize catch in the person of vice-president Fernando Lopez, 49, who had bolted the Convention together with four Liberal senators and a score of congressmen.

The defection of Lopez to the Romulo camp, however, had not been considered by the Quirino

CHOOSING PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Biggest Democracy Marches Forward

(Continued from page 20 col. 3)

multi-coloured, marvellous birds.

From Assam to Orissa is a rather queer hop, but you can do it in less than four hours flying, these days. So, we come to Cuttack, the capital of the State, which is a separate entity like Bihar, only during the last fifteen summers.

Like Poland, Orissa was often split up, and by turn, it once belonged to Bengal, then to Madras and then, to Bihar! But the Oriyas were always 'one', with a language of their own, and their literature undivided. The sculptured treasures at 'Konarak' gave them their pride.

The state is rich with rice-fields, sugar-canes, jute and minerals like iron, limestone, mica and manganese. But, the average Oriya is so poor, that outsiders come to start the State's industries. At Hirakud, a huge dam is in the process of construction to bring more sunshine to the people of the place.

TEMPLES & TOWERS

Along the breezy Coromandal coast, washed by the waters of the Bay of Bengal, we travel down south to reach Madras, the State of the intellectuals of India. The State of Madras is 'one' now, but it shall be 'two', soon, once the Andhras get away with a promise that is long over-due to them. Here, in this southern state live a great people called the 'Dravidians' who inhabited this land as a civilized race, even before the Aryans came. They speak, 'Tamil', 'Telugu', 'Canarese' and 'Malayalam'. They built temples of matchless beauty and tall turrets filled with tiny, toy-like dolls, so strikingly pretty. Inside these shrines, jewels glitter on the heads of the sculptured gods, while pan-chewing, bewitching maidens perform the sacred dance to the time-honoured liturgy of the 'Vedas'. From Rameshwar to Cape Comorin, the pilgrims go from place to place, because in this state alone, the Hindu religion remained undisturbed for thousands of years. As the huge temple-car passes through the streets of village and town, dotted with shrines of ancient standing, the Madrasis murmur a prayer in piety, with folded hands before their patron-god in procesison. Then, on the palm-fringed Malabar coast, beautiful 'belles' bathe in the community-tanks with their breasts exposed as in the island of 'Bali,' and where people think that the matriarchial system is the best in family-organization. In some places, like Coimbatore, prosperous textile mills produce yarn and clothing, and factory chimneys belching smoke are on sight, also here and there, working with the aid of power from Pykara. The vast fields of rice are watered by the Mettur-Reservoir across the river Cauvery, holding ninety-four thousand cubic feet of water in leash.

THE GATEWAY

And then, to Bombay, the state of great enterprise of people who have adapted into their lives the best that a Western Civilization brought into this country. The martial Mahrattas, the trading Gujeratis and the fire-worshipping Parsis all cluster here in brotherly ties, living a life of concord. The capital of this state is the very 'Gateway of India', presenting a pleasing panorama against the background of the 'Western Ghats'. The port is busy, berthing several sailing vessels and the trade of India with the lands abroad moves through Bombay. The city is all a beehive-activity in the day, even in the night! Large textile mills produce the clothing of the country, and factories of a hundred kind produce the wares and necessities of man. The state is so rich that only in Bombay live the 'Baronets' in big numbers.

MADHYA PRADESH

Adjacent state is Madhya Pradesh, for long known as Central Provinces in history. A wheat growing tract, here you see a lot of forests, mountain regions, flowing rivers wherever you turn, the chief being 'Narbada' whose source is sworn to secrecy by the jealous Hindu priests.

In the forests of the Pradesh you see wild buffaloes, antelopes, elephants, spotted deer, and the prowling tiger which growls at night, terrorizing the rural dweller.

Not far away from the Wardha Valley is Sewagram where once lived the 'Father of the Nation' Mahatma Gandhi, spinning his wheel and praying for the good of his country.

OTHER STATES

Then, there are separate states newly carved out by the sacrifice of the Princes, to see a united India, a united people. Exalted Hyderabad where the Kutub-Shahi kings lie buried in black basalt and green stones, is the chief one. There is Mysore where the sacred bull of Shiva carved out of solid stone rests before the famed Goddess 'Chamundeshwari', symbolizing the spirit of the state. Cochin and Travancore got themselves united. Alike, disputed Kashmir is yet another separate entity, while aside in the neighbouring East Punjab come Patiala, Kapurthala, Jind and Nabha, taking shape as the PEPSU Union. Then, in the Centre, there is Gwalior where Akbar's Court musician Tansen has a tomb under a tamarind tree. Besides, there are states of smaller dimensions too like Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh, each having a separate government and Premier or 'Rajapramuk' at the helm, with different peoples talking a host of tongues and observing varied traditions. Still, their country is one, the nationality is one, the flag is the same. A united people, their prime outlook in life is based on that praise-worthy philosophy of 'live and let live.' An infant Republic, India looks to her days ahead and dreams of a greater future, arrayed amongst the mightiest nations of the world.—(COPYRIGHT).

New Clue To Earth's Secret

A NEW seismograph that can follow earthquake waves eight times around the earth may settle once for all whether this planet's core is molten or solid.

Developed at Columbia University's Lamont Geological Observatory, the "Ultra-Long-Period Vertical Seismograph" received its first major test by recording the Kamchatka quake of No. 4, 1952. This earthquake, which was as powerful as the one that destroyed San Francisco in 1906, was first recorded on the new seismograph 12 minutes after the first shock, 5,260 miles away.

Doctor Maurice Ewing, who designed the seismograph with Dr. Frank Press, described the earthquake as seen on the seismograph:

"For the next 20 hours our seismograph recorded the shock waves as they continued to circle the earth in both directions. We detected 15 trains of waves in all. The last group of waves had gone completely around the globe no less than 8 times, having travelled altogether about 182,000 miles. Its wavelength was over 1,000 miles and its period between 400 and 500 seconds.

"This particular wave was travelling at a speed of two and one-half miles per second, and we believe it felt the earth's core."

The new seismograph is designed to measure special shock waves called mantle Rayleigh waves, which indicate the degree of solidity of the earth's core.

First indications from the new seismograph indicate that the earth's core is molten. — *Science Service.*

No Need To Starve

There may still be a shortage of meat, but each of the 2,400 million men, women and children on earth has some 39,600,000 fishes at his or her disposal.

This emerges from the investigations of experts in oceanography, whose results have just been published in Italy.

In every square kilometre of ocean there can be found an average of 65 million fishes. Since the total surface of the earth's oceans amounts to 1,372 million square kilometres, the world's fish population is 89,000,000,000,000,000.

Marsh Hen Flies In Freedom

THEY GO OUT & HAVE A HAPPY GYPSY DAY

"SHALL we go gypsying today?" said grandmother early one morning.

"Happy, happy gypsy day,
We will wander where we may.
Gypsy day's the day for play,
Happy gypsy day."

sang grandmother to the tune of the Red Bird Waltz.

All four sang it over as they put on their shorts and shirts, socks and shoes, and danced out into the courtyard back of the old house.

High-flying, white clouds chased each other across the sky like children, laughing bent over, and running fast.

"The only question is—Deborah. Shall we take Deborah?"

"She can't run fast yet. She can only toddle."

"I say take her," said David.

"Yes, let's," said Alison.

At this point Deborah herself appeared in the open doorway, her blonde hair standing out like thistledown from her round face still pink with sleep.

They all began to sing again, "Happy, happy, gypsy day!" Then all the children started up the hill for Wonderland, forgetting about breakfast.

"Well, gypsies eat when they will," said grandmother.

"Yes," sang the children, "let's!"

Then up the hill, still singing, they went while grandmother stayed behind to get a jar of milk, some molasses, cookies and a bag of transparent apples just picked. Last, she filled her pockets with peanuts.

It was still early, for the sun was not far above the river and the

By HARRIET WILDER LINNELL

tree shadows were tall in the upper field. When they reached the wide platform before the big sliding door of Little Barn, they all sat down to wait for grandmother who soon appeared with basket and breakfast.

"Where are the cups?"

"Oh dear! they're not here!! Never mind, look in Little Barn."

They rolled back the big door. How quiet, even still, it seemed in that long, wide room! The glowing sun flowed into all the corners and lighted the children's museum on the wall.

From the tall, old cupboard David produced five cups.

●

Grandmother half-filled all the cups to allow for spills and passed the cookies. The children munched happily, eyes darting everywhere like little birds—at the river, the sky, the basket of cookies, the Big Barn, its doors all closed and barred against the wind of the night before.

Then they were off, eating apples as they went. Deborah walked proudly between David and Diane, holding each by the hand.

First they visited "Wonderland," a deep hollow in the upper field. Here once had been a fine white sand hole, so fine that it was known to the children as the sifted sand hole. This had long since been abandoned to young firs, pines, and spruces, wild pear and apple trees, to chipmunks and to children who had burrowed and formed a small sifted sand hole of their own. Here the five came on hot summer days to bury their bare feet in the cool, damp softness of the earth.

But today was gypsy day! They wandered through the little paths Indian file and singing.

Then someone said, "Let's walk through the treetops!"

Quickly they ran across the mown field thick again with late clover and soft underfoot, till they came to the long shadows of the line trees stretching half-way across the upper field. Slowly through the dark tops they walked, watching their own shadows stretched out tall and thin beyond them.

Presently they were startled by a noisy flutter of wings and they saw right ahead of them a great marsh hen rise slowly from the earth, folding her long legs under her as she gained height.

Grandmother spoke softly Lanier's lovely words "the marsh hen flies in the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the marsh and the skies."

●

Quietly they went on past the spring toward the brook. Then they stopped and removed shoes and socks. Now in single file they stepped carefully along the path made by the cows. Here were delicious, oozy hollows lined with smooth clay and filled with water into which their bare feet slipped and settled.

At the end of the cow path an old rail fence spanned the brook. On this they seated themselves in a row and dabbled their clay-covered feet in the clear, swift-running water while they watched two small green frogs leaping about among the minnows.

At this interesting point, grandmother produced the peanuts, and the brook was soon lively with little shell boats.

"Let's go out in the big boat and get pond lilies", said Diane.

So back up the lane to the tall spruce tree they hurried. Here they stopped briefly while David climbed by the top rails to the lower branches and dropped small lumps of spicy gum to those waiting below.

"Hold it under your tongue, children. Don't chew it for a long time. Then it will be soft and manageable."

As the gypsies proceeded on their carefree way, they came upon the two cows, Pansy and Julie, standing quietly in the cool shadows of the line trees and contentedly chewing breakfast bouquets.

Then they went down the hill, past the Big Barn, the house, across the road and through a grove of trees to the river.

At "The Point" they found Uncle's big flat-bottomed boat moored securely. Grandmother and the five pushed until the boat swung free from the mud into the water, then she unfastened the rope that was wound around the old pine tree near the edge of the river—the Pennamaquan River—"Pen-na-ma-quan." Grandmother lovingly sounded the syllables of the pleasant, smooth-flowing word which it was said the Indians had called maple sugar.

●

"Yes, the Indians used to live on those hills across the river and they named many places, but I think Pennamaquan is prettier than Pocomoonshine or Passamaquoddy."

With great care she seated first David and Diane in the prow and Mark and Alison in the stern. Deborah she placed on the bottom of the boat directly in front of her. After she had pushed off with one oar she took her seat and placed both oars in the oar-locks while she settled Deborah more securely on the floor between her knees.

Soon they were in the shallows that covered the meadow with a few feet of water. Just ahead was a large "patch" of water lilies set thickly on shining green leaves like many white fluted cups filled with precious orange nectar placed on a polished table.

Four children were already kneeling in the bottom of the boat and reaching for the beauties, the two older ones pulling long stems, the little ones getting only the blossoms. Such fragrance!

Grandmother rowed carefully into the middle of the "patch," watching the four closely as they reached and pulled the beautiful lilies till their arms were dripping with the smooth river water, the boat was strewn, and little Deborah's lap filled with the lovely flowes.

"Enough?"

"Yes, for today."

As grandmother rowed them back to the shore the children gathered the wet lilies into bouquets, and Diane braided a garland.

When they had made a safe landing they lifted Deborah to a cushion of moss beneath the big tree and Diane placed a garland of lilies about the darling's neck.

"The gypsy queen", said grandmother.

Now they all joined hands and danced around the royal pair, the old, old pine tree and the very young queen. As they danced they sang.

Happy, happy, gypsy day
We will wander where we may,
Gypsy day's the day for play,
Happy gypsy day!"

—The Christian Science Monitor.

No More Trouble With Fuses

A circuit breaker that screws into fuse boxes, taking the place of screw-in fuses, is manufactured by Mechanical Products, Inc. of Jackson, Mich. Called the Mini-Breaker, the device, which is available in 15-, 20-, and 30-ampere sizes, shuts off the current whenever there is an overload in the circuit and the device can be rest merely by pushing a button.

AFTERMATH OF PARTITION

A ballet dance based on a poem by the well-known Marathi poet Vasant Bapat in which he personifies the river Jhelum and depicts the joys and sorrows before and after the Partition. The ballet was staged by the Kalapathak of Rashtra Seva Dal at the Bharatiya Vidyalaya. Photo shows (from left to right) Sudha Varde, Mrinal Lokhande, Suhasini Kaknoorkar and Vasudha Tikekar.

A Penny From Heaven

(Contnued on Page 4 Col. 5)

What type of music did I think would go with an exciting fight scene, or a comic sequence? All this had, of course, a very stimulating effect on our business. But I had visions of an even more magnificent future.

One night I could not fall asleep. The hundreds and thousands of titles, the mountains of music that we had catalogued kept going through my mind. **If we could only think of a way to let all these musicians know what we had before they ever had to sit down and play, we would be able to sell them music not by the ton but by the trainload!**

The thought suddenly electrified me. I turned on the light, took a sheet of paper and began feverisnhly writing a cue sheet giving exact directions for the kind of music to be played in every scene in an imaginary movie.

The next day I sent the sheets to the Universal Film Company, suggesting that I could prepare similar ones for all their film releases—to be distributed to musicians in local theatres ahead of the showing.

Two days later Paul Gulick of Universal called me over to his office. What made me think that I would be the man to fit music to pictures? "Just give me a chance", I said. He did.

Between seven o'clock and midnight I was shown 16 different subjects—slapstick comedies, newsreels, pictures of cowboy days in the American West. I was provided with a little desk, a stop watch, a stack of paper, a pile of pencils. As the pictures flashed by, the bins in the Fischer store appeared before my eyes—I not only heard the music that would fit perfectly to the camels slowly swaying through the sand, I 'saw' the bin that stored Tchaikovsky's "Danse Arabe" and while the camels still walked across the screen I wrote it down on the cue sheet without a moment's hesitation.

When I had finished, everything was going in circles before my exhausted eyes. Gulick took my notes. "We'll let you know," he said. "Good night."

Sweepstakes !

The next day Universal engaged me for a four-week period to prepare cue sheets every Tuesday night at dol. 30 a session.

When I received the news at Fischer's, I went down to the cellar and walked through the aisles that had been my life. When I came to the little table where I had once counted, 2,765 copies of "Your Lovely Eyes Smile at Me" I sat down. I covered my face with both hands and cried.

During the weeks to come I saw more silly comedies, blood-curdling murders and tear-milking melodramas than any other human has ever been condemned to see. But nobody ever enjoyed going to the motion pictures more! No sooner had I finished my nocturnal toil than Universal rushed my feverishly scribbled notes to the printer and the next day thousands of copies went out to musicians in motion picture theatres throughout America. The response was overwhelming. Universal was swamped with requests for cue sheets and Gulick asked me to come in on Thursday night as well and raised me to dol. 40.

Every time I see the confused faces of Irish Sweepstakes winners on the front page, I know exactly how they feel. They feel the way I felt when I got my first dol. 40 check from Universal.

Though I hadn't won the Sweepstakes, I had more than doubled my weekly income by my own inventive capacity. I had been told America was the land of opportunity. Now opportunity had knocked at my door. I had heard it and opened the door for it to come in. I was filled with happiness and pride.

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(To Be Continued)

LEARNING IS NOT MERE ESCAPE FROM BOREDOM

It Teaches Art Of Living In Such A Way As To Obtain The Greatest Return

LEARNING never ends. Continuing education is one of the most important needs of our day, with the most far reaching consequences.

The significance of continuing education is that it rescues men and women from slave-like insignificance, from the sense of being powerless and alone.

Too many, alas! rely wholly upon science, the marvel of this age. Science can not, by itself, solve our major human problems. It cannot impose upon people the co-operative, give-and-take relations we should like to see between individuals and between nations. What we need, in continuing education, is ennoblement of individuals through philosophy, the arts, religion—what we refer to usually as the "humanities."

This brings adults into the education picture. It is adults, not children, who set the tone of a community. Adulthood is the significant period toward which life leads. It is a stage of life which has a meaning and an importance that no other stage can possess.

It is not enough to have learned to read, write and figure. Canada has so few illiterates that they are not worth counting at census-time. Skills do not give wisdom, though they and science, technology and business management do prepare the way toward wisdom.

There is no easy formula by which we can suddenly grow mature in matters of the intellect and the spirit. Every year that is given to the effort after graduation is well worth while in the return it gives us in happiness, satisfaction and achievement.

Continuing Education

The title "adult education" doesn't at all describe what is meant by "continuing education." There is something attached to "adult education" which conveys to the popular mind a catching up with arrears, a making good after forty, or some such notion.

The truth is that the person who quits learning upon leaving university or school is giving in to an idea of limited usefulness, limited satisfaction and limited happiness. He is contributing to his own bewilderment and feeling of insecurity in a fast-moving world.

All sorts of definitions have been devised for "continuing education." They range through preparation for service to the State, promotion of virtue, gaining dominance over things, obtaining satisfaction of wants, and developing social efficiency.

These things may be incidental, but isn't the real purpose of continuing education self-realization? This requires good human relations, economic efficiency and civic responsibility.

It has to do with the conditions of life, and the art of living in such a way as to obtain the greatest return. It takes note of personal abilities, aptitudes and desires. It serves needs which are inexhaustible.

What does a sincere attempt to widen our education entail? It is not enough to seek skills in this or that, or to become expert in something or other. Continuing education leads us to know something of the other person's job, so as to appreciate the part he is playing in life: it provides us with reasonably founded opinions instead of unclarified passions and sentiment.

Our continuing education qualifies us to bring relevant background to bear upon a current problem, to gather information that will be pertinent to the question in hand, to grasp relationships between this state of affairs and another, between this person's action and his social environment; and —this is the aim and object of it all—to make a judgment in the light of our clearly defined values and the information we have.

A Feeling Of Significance

Continuing education will, as a matter of course, give us a feeling of significance, a sense of creativeness, and a knowledge of our purpose as citizens in a political society. It demands our fullest possible intellectual development, and that means awareness of our personal responsibility in the life of the world and in our fellowship with the whole of mankind.

We are not taking up a course of study to keep our minds busy. What we seek is not to escape boredom but to do notable things. We want to progress beyond the education that was given us at school; beyond half-baked adulthood; into the creative surprises of an adulthood that is truly maturing.

There are no external compulsions upon us, but plenty of inner voices telling us not to quit learning. We are moved by curiosity, the desire for new experience, the wish to get along with people, and the need to be ready with wise judgments about social, economic and political issues.

Progress Poses Problems

Seen from the point of view of no farther back than fifty years ago, the point we have reached in ease of living today is astonishing. But we should not be confused by the advance in material prosperity and material knowledge. The high tide of advance made by science, with its increase in creature comfort, raises a very real danger that the more spiritual, the only lasting qualities, may be submerged.

Living and moving as we do in a world of gadgets, we need to remember that truth, loyalty, courage, and faith are the realities that set men apart as creatures that live in the fullest sense, and these come only to people who seek them.

As science broadens our knowledge of the material world, we can keep our significance by continually developing our peculiar talents and gifts as men.

This age will be remembered more by the sort of people we were, rather than by the things we did. It is by men's attainments that new things are wrought. This thought reminds us of the exclamation by Miranda in Shakespeare's 'The Tempest': "O, brave new world, that has such people in't."

Using the gadgets provided by our advanced technology, even without knowing how they work, should give us time to learn the how and the why of human behaviour. This may be said to be the back-bone of continuing education.

Adult Education

No farther back than a hundred years ago, education was regardel as a dangerous explosive to be kept under guard. When the battle for popular elementary education was won, there still lingered prejudice against continuing education. In fact, the Canadian Association for Adult Education is only seventeen years old. It was in June, 1935, that a constitution was drawn up and a council elected. A year later Dr. E. A. Cobett began to devote his full time to the affairs of the association as Director.

By 1946 the association was ready to state its goal, and a committee under the chairmanship of Professor H.R.C. Avison, of Macdonald College, drew up an explicit statement. Ordinary men and women, said the committee, have within themselves and their communities the spiritual and intellectual resources adequate to the solution of their problems. Adult education should awaken people to the possibilities and dangers of modern life; it should deal with the actual and living concerns of actual and living people.

There are, of course, stages in this continuing education; youths leaving school may study the same subjects as their aging grandparents, but not from the same point of view. The disastrous thought for anyone to have is that his present store of knowledge at whatever age, is sufficient.

It would be a mistake to idealize immaturity, to look upon childhood as the most happy time and youth as the radiant age. In reality maturity is the golden fleece we seek. The child lives in the minute, the youth in the day, the instinctive man in the year, but those who attain a measure of maturity see themselves in relation to an epoch or even eternity.

About Maturity

We need to mature our mentality so that it catches up with our techniques, instead of getting along with a way of thinking and feeling that were appropriate in a technically simpler age. Only thus can we hope to pass through the middle years of our lives without the sense of frustration and failure that is all too common among middle-aged people.

It is not in terms of years that maturity is to be measured, nor yet in terms of knowledge. To be mature is to use knowledge wisely

The mature person has learned and is learning; he has experienced and daily taking note of his experiences; he has achieved the ability to weld these two, knowledge and experience, in his own mind and to produce judgements and plans.

This is a far cry from the artificial life pictured by some utopians. Theirs is a realm into which they escape, a sort of childish world where things are provided with ease, if not free, and where some benevolent power looks after every want.

To be a mature person means accepting responsibility for one's own part in the world. It is true that much of what we are came down to us from our forefathers, set in motion or completed long before we were born, but there is left to all of us a margin for initiative.

In some way, big or little, we can contribute to the world's progress. H. A. Overstreet says in his helpful book. The Mature Mind that the sum of our mature acts, in each of us and in all of us may make the difference between a world headed for destruction and a world headed for creative fulfilment.

To go on learning past the schoolday period is to continue developing taste and enjoyment. We train our eyes and our ears and our judgment, so that we awaken the spirit of fine perception of beauty, of generous admiration for what is noble and true.

There are many definitions of culture, but the sort of culture we have in mind includes three attributes.

It trains workers to have better understanding of the ins-and-outs of their jobs, so that they know how they fit in with the laws of production and consumption. It help workers to develop their true selves through intellectual or manual activity.

Culture qualifies everyone to assume his responsibilities as a person and as a citizen, not only in his workshop, his trade union and his family, but also in his community and in the world community. It makes freedom more real by increasing its scope.

Good books broaden our horizon, fill our minds, enable us to continue growing in knowledge and wisdom. They may not teach us to make atomic bombs or more money, but they will help us to understand the problems of war and economics. They will show us that the puzzling questions associated with good and evil, love and hate, happiness and misery, life and death—these have not changed very much over the ages. What the writers of good books said centuries ago may be the very thing to help us find serenity today.

The voices that speak to us across the birth and death and rebirth of nations touch every emotion of our generation. They provide us with a sense of proportion, a standard of values, and a profound respect for the truth.

Some Advantages

Of greatest importance, perhaps, is the ability that continued learning gives us to think straight. We are apt to drift into a way of thinking with our hopes and our fears and our ignorance.

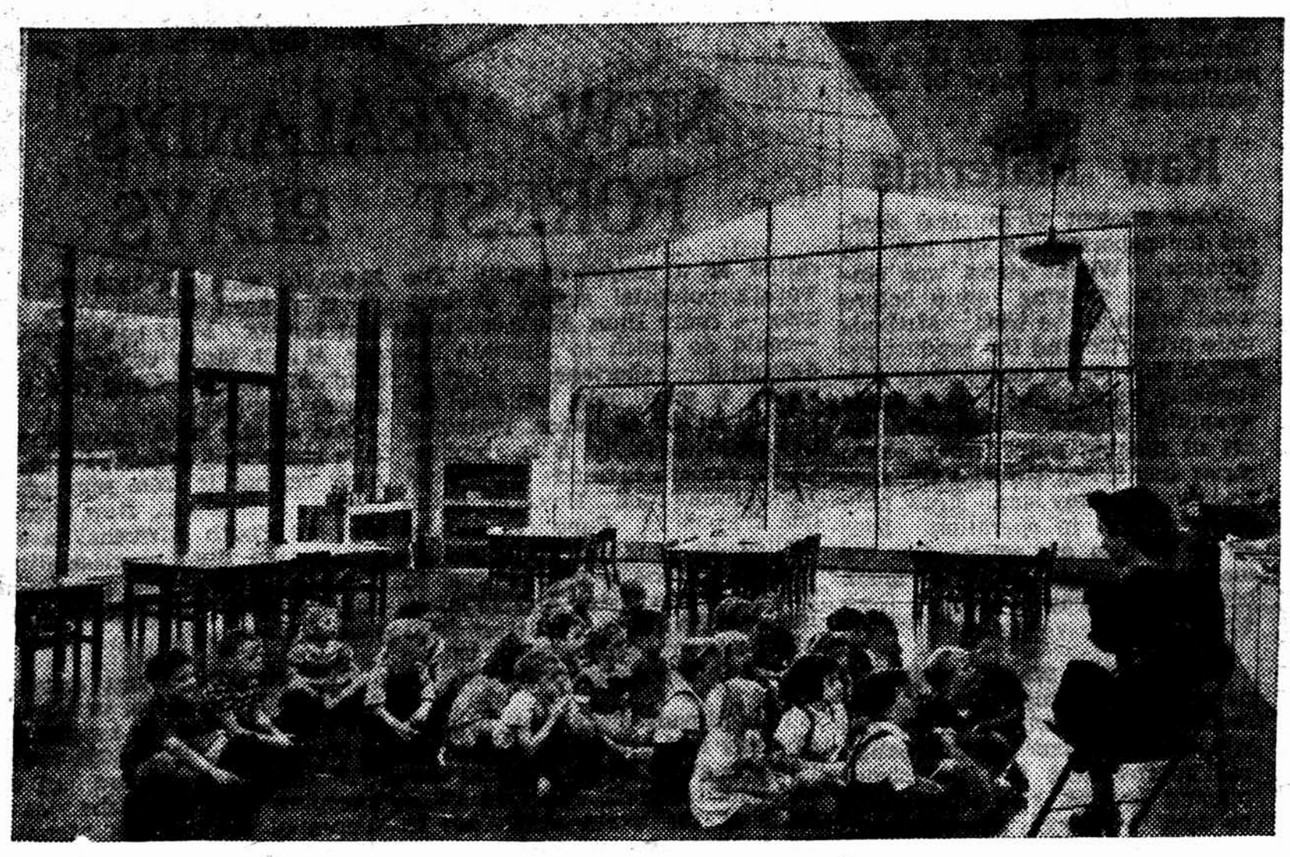
Democracy is conditioned by the learning we do. Democracy depends for its life upon the fact that every man will make all the judgments he can as wisely as he can. Democracy's only authority is reason, and its great attraction for thinking people is the opportunity it gives for making choices.

To make choices wisely we need abundant growth of learning, participation in community, school, church and social affairs, and attitude of free enquiry, and the love of beauty, peace and kindness. Upon this base, continued learning will enable us to adapt ourselves intelligently and purposefully to social change.

We are not self-sufficient. Our physical survival depends upon constant access to material resources outside our bodies. In like manner, our growth into spiritual individuality depends upon our keeping ourselves linked in one way or another with our spiritual sources.

We must not throw up our hands in the face of events or of pressure, and await with stoicism some impending cataclysm to which our civilization may at times appear to be rushing. No one need feel powerless, if he will take the trouble to continue learning about mankind and broadening his vision. In fact, if we learn soon enough, adversity may not fall upon us, and the future of mankind may be happier than any part of his past.

MODEL FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT



New elementary school in the United States meet the needs of the children. Note the large widows and natural lighting throughout the classroom. There are acoustical sites in the ceiling to absorb sound. Beneath the washable tile floor radiant heating coils insure a warm floor for Kindergarten kids. After their story hour now in progress in the picture they will work in small groups at their individual study tables seen at the rear.

Education Is Sheet Anchor Of Democracy

COLD-WAR BRIDES

Now we have the "cold-war brides" contributing to closer Anglo-American relationship. More than 2,000 British girls have married United States Air Force men since the return of that service to Britain in 1948. The pace of these post-war unions is increasing. USAF statistics show that there have been over 6,000 service weddings in the past eight months, carried out as usual with formal written approval on both sides—the British girl's parents and the man's USAF commanding officer. Both British and American authorities are confident that with at least 30,000 US airmen stationed in defence of the West, the rate of "G.I. marriages" will continue to climb sharply.

—Wesley Thurston in *News of the World.*

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WORLD HUNGER FOR PAPER

Search For Raw Materials Is On

By A. G. MEZERIK

THE universal hunger for knowledge today has created a new need, a need for greater supplies of the raw materials for paper making, since the printed word still is man's best means of communication.

THE oldest known bit of writing in the world, the Presse Papyrus is in the municipal museums at Istanbul. It dates from about 6,000 years ago and the first sentence reads: "Alas, times are not what they used to be. Everyone wants to write a book and children are no longer obedient to their parents."

A long time has passed since then but the situation seems to be just the same — excepting that more people want to write books. There is another exception too. Papyrus leaves are no longer the basic ingredient for the manufacture of writing materials. Along with papyrus leaves the world has used — at one time or another — bones, stones and wood, slabs of clay and metal, fabrics, palm leaves, and finally sheepskin.

Now the world has turned to wood pulp, and green forests are as essential to the printer as is movable type.

The need for more paper — and more sources for paper — grows almost by the hour.

Paper Famine

As education removes the cobwebs of ignorance, a new kind of hunger is spreading across the globe. That hunger is for newsprint — for paper. World organizations are mobilizing to relieve this famine.

A newsprint shortage has been obvious for some time but the general boom in raw materials which took place in 1951, accentuated by stock-piling demands, created an acute crisis.

It was then UNESCO became alarmed. Inadequate supplies of printing paper available prejudiced the success of its basic educational programme. UNESCO approached the Food and Agriculture Organisation and initiated a campaign to meet the emergency.

The FAO assumed the major responsibility for action to provide additional raw material. It has moved into the pine forests and out of them and around them in quest of a source of the needed paper for printing. The quest has reached back into time — once again touching the very papyrus from which we started.

Egypt, as the year 1952 ended, announced it would again try to produce paper from the plant from which paper got its name — the papyrus, on which the Pharoanic Egyptians wrote.

The search covers the land. It ranges all through agriculture, although to be sure, it does not now encompass the prospect of reintroducing sheepskin. The record of 300 sheepskins required by Gutenberg to print his Bible on parchment is no longer of being challenged.

Raw Materials

Other ancient agricultural sources for papermaking are not so immune. Wheat straw was employed in making pulp before wood began to be used. Methods were primitive and the product reflected it — being cardboards, corrugating papers and low-grade wrapping papers. However, the art of making pulp from wheat straw has lasted through the centuries with many small straw pulp factories still in operation. Rice straw is also a source for the making of paper — and of much better grade than is possible from wheat straw.

Before World War II, white papers of a very high quality were made in Java wholly from rice straw. On the basis of the technical improvement in the straw-pulping process, rice straw could be used to a much greater extent as a raw material in those tropical countries where there is an insufficient supply of pulpwood. But the fly in the ointment is that rice-growing areas rapidly are mechanizing their farming operations.

Harvesting by machines such as combines will cause the farmer to switch to short straw varieties of rice which will reduce the supplies of rice straw before the pulping business gets started.

Bagasse

Bagasse, the residue of sugar cane, today is receiving the most widespread and intensive consideration as a source of pulp. The world's potential supply of bagasse — more than 33,000,000 tons —could do much to alleviate the newsprint shortage. Bagasse makes a good pulp, suitable for various kinds of paper, including newsprint, provided it is produced by modern methods and mixed with groundwood. However, it too has drawbacks. Supplies will be limited as long as most of the world's bagasse is used as fuel to fire sugar processing and refining. Bagasse also has a relatively high pith content which must be removed before actual processing.

It is already clear that, in spite of these and other difficulties, bagasse is going to be a useful supplement to wood pulp in those parts of the world which are in or near sugar-processing areas. Supplement is the word, however, because compared to the total pulp demand, its possibilities are limited to a ceiling estimated by experts to be about 10 percent of the world's present pulp output. Today's production of bagasse pulp amounts to less than one percent.

Bamboo

The same areas which produce bagasse grow bamboo, which already is the chief raw material for making pulp and paper in India. Of India's total pulp production of 128,000 tons, 60 per cent was made from bamboo in 1951. Bamboo has good fibre dimensions; it grows rapidly, and it produces a good quality of paper. In Burma, Pakistan Indochina and the Philippines, commercial plantations growing bamboo bring high financil returns.

Bamboo is a grass, as is esparto, which grows abundantly in northern Africa and in Spain. Esparto is shipped mostly to England and France for processing. Sabai is another grass. With two crops per year and a yield of about 3,200 pounds per acre, sabai today contributes about 22 percent of the raw material for pulp production in India. Esparto and sabai are important locally — but that is about all. Along with the grasses, straw, bagasse and bamboo all can make a contribution. None can meet the ever-growing need for paper.

World Demand

The world demand for pulp will continue to rise in the coming years at a rate of about five percent a year. By 1960 the demand will reach — and it may exceed— 54,000,000 tons, an increase of 20,000,000 tons over 1950. To satisfy this need it will take trees and forests. FAO has been looking at all kinds of trees in all kinds of places, seeking new forest souces for pulp.

One of the most promising future sources of pulpwood from tropical regions is from pine plantations. Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans have demonstrated the practicability of obtaining very rapid growth and high volume yields from planted exotic pines.

The world's largest man-made forest — Kainagaroa, in New Zealand — will shortly supply newsprint under a $30,000,000 project.

In the green region of selva sweeping back from the eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains, Peru sees a solution for its chronic shortage of newsprint in the wood of the cetico, a native tree which grows in weed-like profusion along the banks of the Amazon, the Maranon and the Ucayli Rivers. In his "Woods of Northern Peru," Llewellyn Williams says that the cetico (genus cecropia), although designated a hardwood, is really soft and not very heavy. It is one of the fastest growing pulp trees, growing more than 30 feet in three years. The trunk is 10 to 12 inches in diameter.

Palms, of which there are hundreds to species, also are being explored.

Hardwoods are not being ignored. Australia's pulp production of 136,000 tons is based almost 80 per cent on hardwoods.

In the United States, at Savannah, Georgia, and at Lufkin, Texas, are factories which work for American, African, Indian, Finnish, Mexican and New Zealand manufacturers.

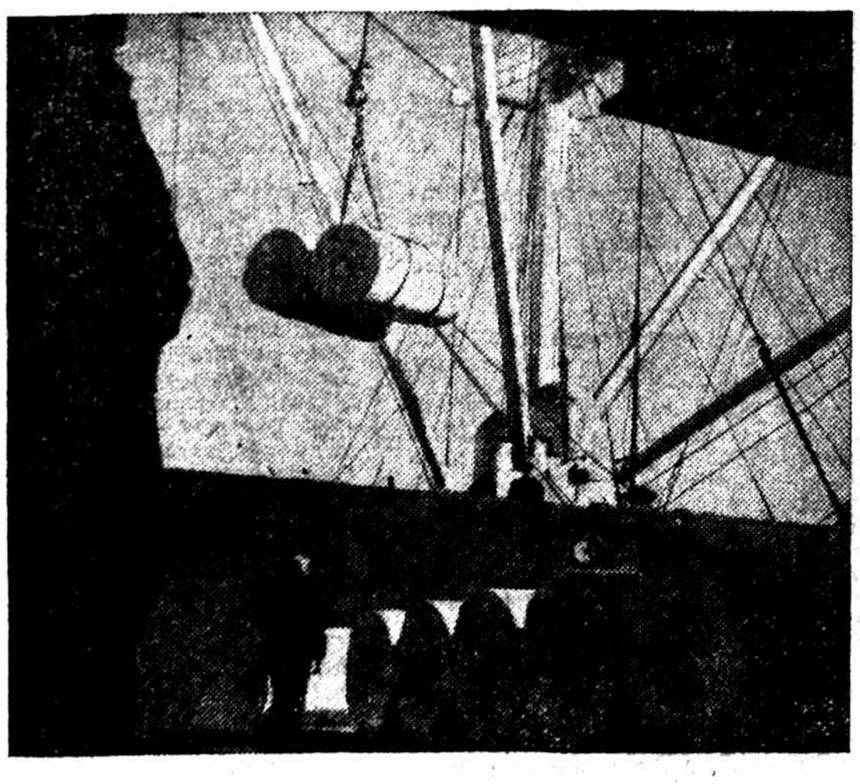
When FAO, not long ago, offered to survey cellulose resources and help establish factories for pulping, 25 countries in the Far East and Mediterranean Europe replied, asking for missions to survey their potential capacities for producing paper and newsprint.

The traditional raw material for pulping is, of course, spruce wood which is concentrated in North America and Europe. These two main producing regions had an output of 8,000,000 tons in 1913; by 1950 their joint output had risen to just under 31,000,000 tons.

A long time has passed since the French scientist Rene Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur observed that wasps made their nests from wood filaments which resembled paper. His associates were sceptical when he suggested that man, too, could make paper from wood. When Friedrich Gottlob Keller, a weaver from Saxony, discovered wood pulp in 1844, he proved Reaumur right. By 1854, collars, cuffs and shirt fronts made of paper were on sale in New York City. Ten years later, [illegible] hats, carpets, casks and [illegible] ings were being made of it. It was used to make coffins (but the Persians had thought of that idea long ago), houses, and at least two [illegible] one in Oslo, the other in [illegible]

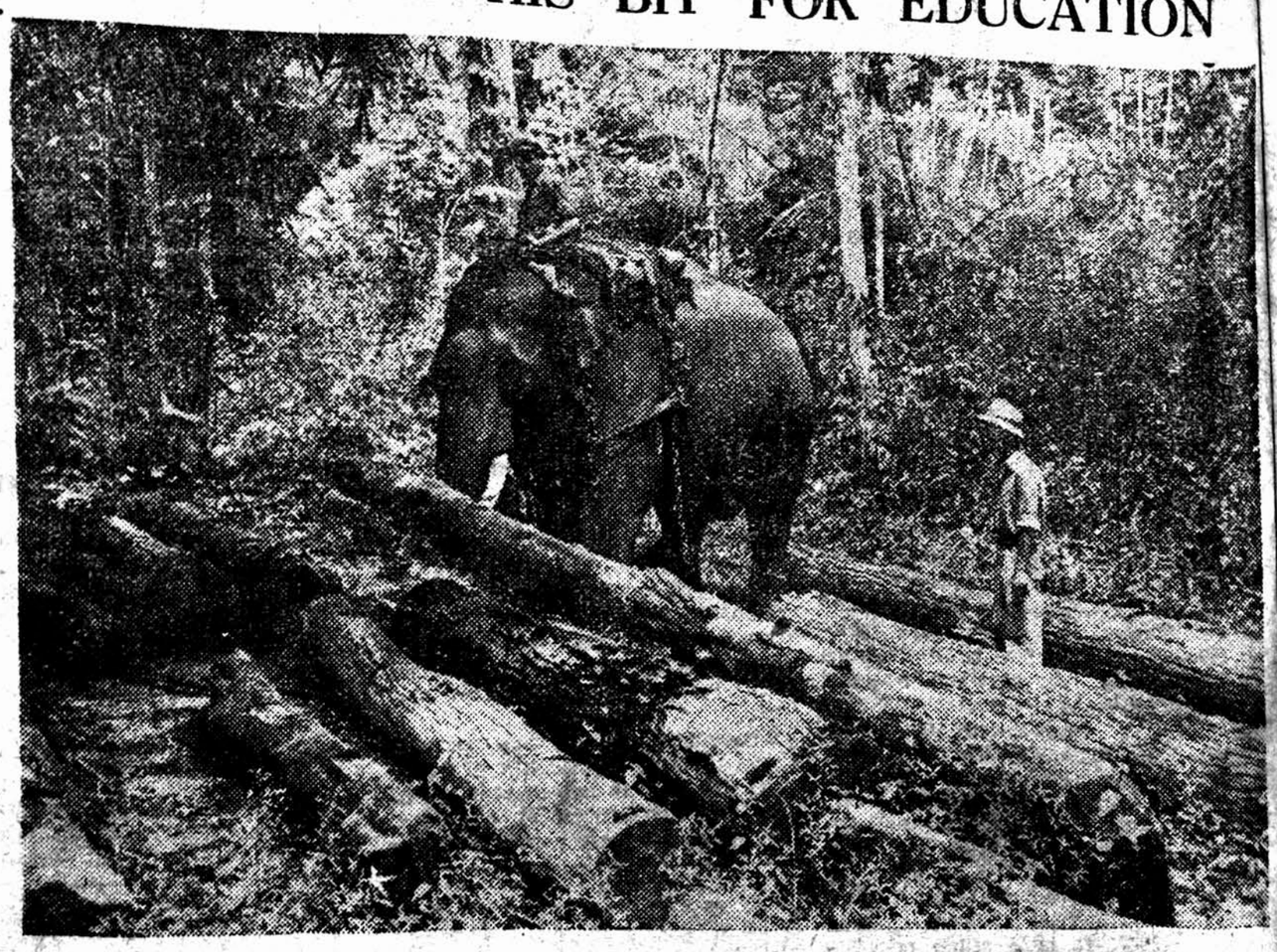
Now there are 14,000 uses, and with every child who learns to read a new consumer for paper enters the market. R. F. Taylor, a forester in charge of the Alaska Forestry Research Centre, suggested recently that Iceland's forests, practically non-existent after thousands of years of grazing and erosion, might be regrown with conifer seeds collected in Alaska. Alaska thinks that could be done and Iceland wants it done. Who knows; one day a child in Basutoland in Africa may use a book, the seed of which was truly borne near Juneau, though the author lived in Paris.

—American Forests



Canada ships newsprint rolls to many countries of the world.

JUMBO DOES HIS BIT FOR EDUCATION



The elephant is taking one of the first steps in moving the raw material for paper-making from the forests to the pulping mill.

NEW ZEALAND'S MAN-MADE FOREST PLAYS BIG ROLE

ADHESIVE PATCHES SYNTHETIC RUBBER

A stable fast-curing Neoprene cement, sought unsuccessfully by the rubber industry since the origin of synthetic rubber, has been developed by scientists of The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

While the adhesive has many industrial uses in the manufacture of Neoprene-coated products, its greatest immediate need is in the emergency repair of equipment used by fighting men.

Because it is a stable compound the Firestone cement can be easily handled and sucessfully applied by men in the field. Fighting gear, such as inflatable lifeboats, life vests and floats, can be quickly and permanently repaired. The bond between the Neoprene coating on the fabric, after the repair is made, is stronger than the fabric itself.

DDT FOR ONE SPECIES ONLY

A potent DDT derivative developed by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station kills mosquito larvae—and nothing else, 'Agriculture and Food Chemistry' reports. Although the new insecticide is extremely potent against mosquito larvae, California researchers have been unable to find any other insect species that it kills. And further, it seems harmless to both fish and mammals.

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